



# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-108**  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-108

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**Restored Democracies Conference in Manila**  
*HK0306093888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT  
3 Jun 88*

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, June 3 (AFP)—Twelve newly-restored democracies from three continents opened an unprecedented conference here Friday with calls for unity and criticism of Washington and Moscow for having supported dictators.

The United States for its part opposed the presence of Nicaragua at the four-day gathering, which was opened by Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Portuguese President Mario Soares in simple ceremonies at a convention center.

Attending the meeting were Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay, all of which have ended dictatorships over the past 15 years.

Bolivia, Ecuador and Guatemala begged off at the last minute due to pressing domestic concerns, while South Korea declined an invitation after the election last month of an opposition-dominated parliament, organizers said.

"There has begun to take shape today a new non-violent challenge to tyranny in the world," said Mrs. Aquino, who was installed by a popular revolt in February 1986 that ended the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Soares said efforts to build democracy depended partly on "a new international economic order and on a true and conclusive" dialogue between rich countries and less developed nations.

Organizers said the 12 countries would exchange opinions on such problems as foreign debt and political instability, with a view to forging common solutions and forming an independent club of nations outside the superpower blocs.

The participants have combined foreign debts exceeding 200 billion dollars, and some are involved in bitter disputes with international creditors.

The conference chairman, Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, assailed Washington and Moscow in a speech Friday for backing the Marcos government until the 1986 revolt forced the former president into exile.

Mr. Manglapus said it was "romantic nonsense" to believe that world powers will help foster democracy, saying they preferred to "deal with one man than with a popular government that must respond to the will of the people."

Manila and Washington have been at odds in recent months due to tough negotiations on the future of two major U.S. military bases near here.

Nicaragua also hit out at the United States Friday after Washington, which supports right-wing rebels fighting the Sandinista government, expressed its opposition to the country's presence at the meeting.

U.S. Ambassador to Manila Nicholas Platt, an observer at the meeting, told reporters Washington did "not consider that Nicaragua has earned the honor of being called a democracy."

He declined to explain the United States' opposition to Nicaragua's presence, saying only that "we hope that the other countries that are represented here will be able to instruct Nicaragua on the path to democracy."

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Japan Jorge Huezo said Mr. Platt was "absolutely wrong" and Washington was "not happy" with the conference because "they used to support all the dictatorships that were ruling" the countries taking part.

Philippine officials who asked not to be named said Washington had tried in vain to have Nicaragua's invitation to the meeting cancelled.

Nicaragua's presence became controversial after two West German foundations withheld promised funding for the gathering to protest the country's inclusion. Philippine officials said they suspected U.S. pressure was behind the move.

Mr. Manglapus would neither confirm nor deny if there was U.S. pressure, but told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the organizers "perceived Nicaragua differently."

He said earlier that the countries that had initiated the conference were of the consensus that Nicaragua should be included because it had toppled a dictatorship and was "taking steps" toward democracy.

The Nicaraguan delegation head, Minister of Security and Social Welfare Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, Friday praised the "dignity and independence of the Philippine people and the government" for resisting U.S. pressure.

Apparently referring to the United States, he told the meeting's first plenary session: "They fear us because they think we can sell our revolution and that we can come to a conference and sell our revolution like chewing gum."

He called on the other participants to "deepen our thoughts on democracy" and avoid sticking to "purely formal declarations" and work towards democracy "with participative social justice."

Mr. Tefel introduced himself as a "revolutionary Sandinist democratic Nicaraguan" and got the most applause among the heads of delegation who read their opening speeches on the first day of the conference.

#### **Aquino Addresses Opening**

HK0306051988 *Quezon City RPN Televison 9*  
*in English 0228 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Speech by President Aquino during the opening ceremony of the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies at the Philippine International Convention Center 3 June—live]

[Text] Your Excellency Mario Soares, president of Portugal; your excellencies, heads of delegations to the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, and the distinguished members of your delegations; your excellencies, the honorable members of the diplomatic corps; honorable members of the Senate, of the House of Representatives, and of the judiciary of the Republic; distinguished members of the cabinet; ladies and gentlemen:

I am told that the title of this celebration, the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, was carefully crafted a few months ago in a meeting of diplomatic representatives of some of the participating countries here today. I congratulate them for the choice of title, for indeed democracy can only be restored, it cannot be invented, it cannot be transplanted. As freedom is a natural state of man, so is democracy the natural shelter of freedom. Democracy's forms and shapes may be passed from one nation to another, but its substance is always native, is ever original in every culture, since the freedom that makes it possible is truly the people's own. As G.K. Chesterton reminds us, it was freedom not bondage that gave rise to the first communities on earth, with peasants tilling patches of their own land in a rough equality, and meeting to vote directly under a village tree, the most truly self-governing of men. It was for that simple dignity of human freedom and not for some complex, perhaps borrowed parliamentary or presidential forms, that I am sure these nations in conference here today brought down their dictatorships and returned to constitutional pluralism.

The word democracy is Greek in its origin, and we salute the delegation from Greece here today for the historic contribution of Helas to the perfection of both form and substance of rule by the people.

There is added reason to salute them, for I understand that within the 15-year period of returning democracies celebrated in this reunion, it was Greece in 1973 that first unseated its dictator and unleashed the modern way of returning democracies.

After Greece, it was Portugal that, ending the longest of dictatorships among those present, gained freedom. At the center of that transition was a determined democrat

named Mario Soares, and he is here today as our most distinguished guest, the president of a free, prosperous, and gallant Portuguese Republic. [applause]

The dictatorship in Spain fell in 1975, and then the democratic wave roved the Atlantic to Latin America where one after another dictatorships fell and impressed their sequence—Ecuador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala.

Soon, it was the Filipinos turn and the world learned of a dramatic new synonym for democracy—People Power—a mass of humanity confronting tanks with religious statues; military commands with prayers; and a dictator's last political gasp, with militant but peaceful yells of *laban* [fight], the fighting cry of the people impatient for the resurgence of their liberty.

et me point out that the 4 days of that revolution were the culmination and final vindication of the struggle of many from the first day of martial law in September 1972. In Asia we are joined by South Korea, where its revitalized democracy has permitted the opposition to control a free parliament. Which direction shall democracy's wave take? Will it retain its guiding power? Part of the answer to these questions will depend on what we do here in the next few days. We are here to share experiences, problems, solutions, mistakes, agonies, and trials.

The eyes of the world are upon this gathering and we are honored that it is happening here in this city, in this country, which like yours can be united, can flourish, indeed can survive, only if it remains in the original free state of humankind. As our national hero Dr Jost Rizal once said: There are no tyrants where there are no slaves. We, the restored democracies of the world, join the longstanding democracies of the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa in proclaiming freedom. Let the universe take note that in this capital city, honored by your coming, there has begun to take shape today a new non-violent challenge to tyranny in the world. The Philippines is proud to be one of the bearers of that challenge. The Philippines is proud to host you, our fellow newly restored democrats of the world. Thank you and good morning.

#### **Nicaraguan Minister Comments**

HK0306062388 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 3 Jun 88 pp 1, 8*

[Text] Nicaraguan Minister of Security and Social Welfare Reynaldo Antonio Tefel yesterday described U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a threat to democracy all over the world.

Here to attend the four-day Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, Tefel, who described himself as an enemy of the Somoza dictator (the U.S.-supported

rulers of Nicaragua for decades) since he was a child, said the Reagan government poses a threat not only to Latin America but to countries all over the world.

The inclusion of Nicaragua in the conference has caused a furor, particularly among the Americans who have been supporting the rebel Contras in their bid to topple the Sandinista government.

"I cannot understand how he is making peace with the Soviet Union while at that same time making war with Latin America," Tefel said of Reagan's initiatives to reach agreement with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the reduction of strategic arms deployed in various parts of the world.

Tefel also said his government would be "interested" in seeing the nation-participants evolve into some kind of an informal organization.

The presence of Nicaragua in the conference has sparked a controversy due to alleged opposition by the United States, and diplomats say Washington could be the focus of criticism at the meeting for backing dictatorships deposed in all 14 countries participating in the conference.

Two West German foundations had withheld promised funding to the conference to protest Nicaragua's inclusion in the gathering. Philippine officials said they suspect that U.S. pressure was behind the foundations' withdrawals.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said that the participating countries supported the decision to invite Nicaragua and El Salvador, accused by leftists as a client state of the United States, because they had made "conscious steps towards democratization."

"Whether that democratization has been final in the sense that it has lived up to the expectations of the entire world is another question," Manglapus said. "But we have to draw the line somewhere and that's where we drew it."

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Japan, Jorge Huezo also here for the conference, said the holding of the international conference in Manila is a "good sign to all peace-loving and democratic people all over the world. In the relationship between the U.S. and the world, they (U.S.) have supported dictatorships all over the world, including the Philippines as in the case of Marcos whom they supported for many years."

He added, "We don't want more sponsorship from the U.S. to military dictatorships."

The image of the U.S. as a vanguard of democracy, Huezo said, is a product of an "incredible" propaganda campaign which it is able to launch throughout the world because of their resources.

Tefel said that the conference should be a signal of a break by the participants from U.S. interference in their countries' affairs.

Boasting of his government's refusal to buckle under U.S. pressure, Tefel said, "We are selling our revolution to other countries. The revolution must come from the history of the people; nobody can copy a revolution from other countries."

Huezo denied reports that Nicaragua is helping the New People's Army here. "There is no such thing, absolutely. We are not in a position to interfere in any country's affairs."

A newspaper report quoted an unnamed official as saying that documents confiscated by the military in raids of rebel safehouses showed links between the local communists and Sandinista groups.

#### Soares Sees Poverty as Threat

HK0406044788 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT  
4 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 4 (AFP)—Poverty is the greatest threat to democracy in less developed countries and rich nations must help by backing a new international economic order, Portuguese President Mario Soares said here Saturday.

Mr Soares, who was attending a conference of 12 Latin American, European, and Asian nations that have ended dictatorships in the past 15 years, also urged international creditors to ease repayment terms to help foster democracy.

"The main threats to the countries that are now taking steps towards democratization are the economic and social difficulties they are facing," Mr Soares told a news conference. "Poverty, underdevelopment, and ignorance are not favourable to the flourishing of democracy."

He said that unless a new international economic order was created and international creditors eased repayment terms, there could be "great social instability that will jeopardize the democratic institutions."

Mr Soares also said that "it is only in a climate of underdevelopment and extreme poverty that violent movements are successful," and that the development of democracy "is fatal to communist parties."

The conference includes Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay.

Their combined foreign debts exceed 200 billion dollars, and some of them are faced with serious armed rebellions by communists and rightists.



Commenting on the presence of Nicaragua at the meeting, which the United States had opposed, Mr Soares said "the fact that it is not a totally democratic country is not a reason to exclude Nicaragua."

But he added that its participation "does not mean that we are passing a diploma of democracy to Nicaragua. On the contrary, it creates obligations."

He urged the Sandinista Government to reconcile with all groups that took part in the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

Mr Soares said a Philippine proposal to create a permanent forum for newly restored democracies was "a good initiative" and called for "international solidarity" to help such nations maintain open political systems.

He said the recent U.S.-Soviet summit was a "big stimulus for the creation of an international climate for detente and peace" and could pave the way for a fresh dialogue of North and South—the industrial and less developed nations.

Mr Soares said the armed forces in newly-restored democracies should remain subject to elected political authorities, while communist parties should "play the democratic game."

#### Soares Scores Indonesia

HK0406050588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 4 (AFP)—Portuguese President Mario Soares lashed out at Indonesia here Saturday and strongly backed the "right to self-determination and independence" of the people of East Timor.

Mr Soares, here for a conference of 12 newly-restored democracies, told a press conference that the 1976 Indonesian integration of East Timor after Portuguese rule ended served to "unite the forces struggling for self-determination."

He said Portugal will continue supporting in international forums the East Timor people's right to assert their aspirations, pointing out that Indonesia had used force in annexing the territory.

"Indonesia is not a democratic country," Mr Soares said.

On charges that Fretilin was a communist group, he said the movement struggling for independence started out in a "very left position, which is not the case nowadays," adding that "Fretilin has never been communist."

He said Fretilin had undergone a "democratic convergence" and is now backed by Roman Catholics, who form the majority of the people of East Timor.

#### Manglapus Hits Superpowers

HK0406080088 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Jun 88 p 8

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus lashed at both the United States and the Soviet Union yesterday for having "adamantly shut their eyes" while the Filipino people were trying to unshackle themselves from the Marcos dictatorship in 1986.

In a speech before delegates to the ongoing Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, Manglapus said the notion that superpowers "will sometimes lead in the fight for the democratization of other nations has been discredited as romantic nonsense."

Superpowers, he said, are more likely to "lead in the fight to install government that will favor their interests or will embarrass their rival power."

Manglapus related how, as an exile for 13 and a half years in the U.S., he saw how the U.S. clung to its "stubborn official government policy" to uphold and coddle the Marcos regime.

The events during the last days of the Marcos government showed "a striking, even amusing, instance of this historic option preferred by leading powers."

Manglapus said, "As the whole world witnessed via satellite the spectacular fraudulence of the (1986 snap presidential elections) called by an overconfident Marcos," both superpowers "adamantly shut their eyes and stood wishfully by the dictator until his inglorious end."

Alluding to U.S. President Reagan, Manglapus related how "the head of one power hilariously insisted that the Philippines was then operating a genuine two-party system and that both parties were guilty of fraud."

The "other big power (obviously referring to the Soviet Union)," Manglapus said, "instinctively played its own role in the comic opera script."

The Soviet ambassador in Manila, he said, was "the one and only diplomat to rush to the Palace to congratulate the dictator on his splendid victory even as the ambassadors of other nations not involved in power confrontations" were already congratulating Marcos' opponent, Mrs Corazon Aquino.

Manglapus expressed the hope that a "consultative mechanism" where newly-restored democracies "may run for moral and material buttressing if in the future they see themselves in peril of succumbing" to superpower confrontations, would emerge out of the three-day conference.



Other delegates to the conference stressed the importance of "international sobidarity" in the consolidation of democratic regimes.

The heads of delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Spain, Greece, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, and Uruguay related the experiences undergone by their specific nations when these were ruled by Right-wing dictatorships.

**Manglapus Urges Unity**  
*HK0406020188 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] Nations attending the conference of newly restored democracies vowed yesterday to defend with all their might their hard won democratic freedom, even as U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt criticized the presence of Nicaragua in the meeting. He told reporters that although America has great respect and admiration for democracy in the Philippines, the U.S. did not consider

that Nicaragua has earned the honor of being called a democracy. But he said he hopes that the conference could teach Nicaragua the path towards real democracy.

Nicaraguan Minister of Security Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, speaking for his delegation, said Nicaragua is actually a new democracy, not a restored one, which believes in election.

Other delegates from Spain, Portugal, Greece, Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Uruguay praised Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and the Philippine Government for the initiative in hosting the conference, said to be the first of its kind.

Secretary Manglapus, in his speech, reminded the participants that they must stay together because only they and their people could save and strengthen democracy. He advised the countries that the superpowers can never be depended on in the fight for democratization.

## Japan

### Further on Takeshita-Reagan London Talks

OW0306141088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1333 GMT  
3 Jun 88

[By Jocelyn Ford]

[Text] London, June 3 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged Friday to continue pursuing bilateral negotiations aimed at finding a solution to opening Japan's market to farm imports.

"Negotiations on liberalizing imports of beef, oranges, and orange juice are now continuing, I hope to solve them bilaterally," Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ichiro Ozawa quoted Takeshita as saying following a 25-minute meeting with Reagan.

Reagan welcomed Takeshita's determination to solve the beef and citrus problem, and said he was also involved in agricultural talks with the European Community, the Japanese spokesman said.

It was the second time for the two leaders to meet. Since Takeshita traveled to Washington in January, the two nations have reached agreement on several bilateral issues, including science and technology cooperation, and measures to open Japan's construction market.

However, the long-standing beef and orange issue still remains. The United States in early May asked the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an international body that mediates trade disputes, to establish a panel to help resolve the issue.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told Takeshita that during the just-ended superpower summit the United States explained Japan's position on the four northern Japanese islands invaded by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, Ozawa said.

Shultz described the Soviet response as "cool," Ozawa said.

Takeshita said it was "very significant" that the U.S. discussed the issue with the Soviets.

On regional conflicts, Shultz was quoted as saying that progress was made on southern Africa. Discussions on Kampuchea and tensions on the Korean peninsula will continue, Shultz was reported to have said.

Takeshita praised Reagan for turning U.S.-Soviet relations from one based on critical exchanges to one of dialogue, the aide said.

Takeshita said he was deeply impressed that Reagan, as the leader of the world's democracies, was able to address the Soviet people, the spokesman said.

The two leaders said they looked forward to their next meeting at the Toronto summit of seven industrialized democracies to take place June 19-21.

At the meeting with Reagan, Takeshita pledged to offer a program for improving the quality and quantity of Japan's Official Development Assistance.

It was the President's second meeting with the leader of an allied power following the Moscow summit. On Thursday Reagan met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a 40-minute meeting, during which he invited her to visit the United States in November following the presidential election to meet his successor.

Takeshita and Reagan met at Winfield House in Regent's Park, the stately residence of the American ambassador, shortly before the President was scheduled to deliver his first public evaluation of the superpower summit at London's Guildhall.

It was Takeshita's second meeting with Reagan since coming to power last November, and probably one of his last.

### Takeshita UN Speech Draws 'Favorable' Response

OW0206064188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT  
2 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 1 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's policy speech at the United Nations has won generally favorable reactions from foreign delegates, Japanese government officials said.

China's ambassador to the U.N., Huang Jiahua, was quoted as saying he is interested in Takeshita's "international cooperation initiative" in which he promised to dispatch civilian personnel to help promote U.N. peacekeeping activities.

Australian officials said Australia is rewriting Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's speech to take account of Takeshita's proposal to convene an international conference on a nuclear test verification system.

South Korea thanked the Japanese prime minister for mentioning his determination to help ensure that the Seoul Olympic games this fall are not disrupted, the officials said.

Britain expressed the hope that Japan will make contributions to U.N. peacekeeping forces in Cyprus.

Democratic Kampuchea, a three-party anti-Vietnam government in exile, described the Takeshita speech as "very heartening" and impressive.

Takeshita, issuing a brief comment, said foreign representatives listened to him quietly and ardently and he was asked to shake hands by some 50 foreign delegates after the speech.

The prime minister said the reaction helped him appreciate the global aspirations for peace and disarmament.

**U.S. Farm Trade Talks Fail To Reach Accord**  
*OW0406114488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT  
4 Jun 88*

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, June 3 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators suspended their beef and orange trade talks Friday after failing to iron out their differences over remedial steps to be taken by Japan in case of liberalization.

Hidero Maki, Japanese vice agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister for international affairs, told a news briefing the two sides decided to "recess" the talks following 4 days of negotiations here.

His comment came after he met with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, who he said shared the view that the two countries should resume the farm trade talks at an early date.

Maki acknowledged that no date has been set for the next round of talks on the timing of the opening of Japan's beef and orange markets and Japan's compensatory measures for farmers to ride out the initial liberalization period.

A Japanese trade negotiator said the Tokyo Government emphasized the need to implement border measures, such as viable tariffs, during the inconclusive session.

The trade official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Japanese side reiterated the view that it needs some form of compensation for farmers while phasing out beef quotas over 3 years.

A spokesman for the office of the U.S. trade representative said Smith will visit Tokyo next week on his way back from a Mideast tour.

Smith is scheduled to attend trade meetings in the area, including those in Tel Aviv, Israel, and Istanbul, Turkey. He is likely to arrive in Tokyo late next week to reopen the stalled farm trade talks.

The spokesman suggested Yeutter will not visit Tokyo before June 13, saying both sides need further working-level negotiations on key points at issue.

The Japanese mission had entered into the discussions with the U.S. team, led by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith, after dropping a plan to import surcharges.

Instead, a fixed tariff of as much as 70 percent on beef was floated by the Japanese side in a drive to reach agreement.

Yeutter hinted at sending a mission to Tokyo in the near future to narrow the gaps in the farm trade row, one source said.

Maki repeated Tokyo's earlier request to Yeutter to visit Japan to finalize the negotiations, the source added.

Maki said a "realistic and flexible" stand by the U.S. on the unspecified Japanese proposal was essential for an agreement to be reached.

Japanese officials have said that Japan hopes to negotiate a deal with the U.S. before a special panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) begins debate on Japan's farm import curbs.

The farm trade issue was discussed briefly between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita during their meeting in London Friday.

Diplomatic sources said the two leaders may discuss it again in Toronto, Canada, where they will attend an annual seven-nation economic summit later this month if the dispute is not settled by then.

**Agreement Reached on FSX Joint Development**  
*OW0306185988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT  
3 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan and the United States have reached agreement on the framework for the joint development of Japan's next generation support fighter, dubbed the FSX, Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara said Friday.

Kawara made the statement at a press conference after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci at the Defense Agency.

Japan decided last October to jointly develop the FSX with the U.S. by remodelling General Dynamics' F-16 fighter.

The two countries will sign a memorandum on the joint development at the earliest opportunity, a Defense Agency official said.

Japan and the U.S. agreed that the project will adopt advanced technologies from both Japan and the U.S. under a system of close cooperation between the two countries, the official said.



The Defense Agency will have the decisionmaking power on the project and a Japanese company will act as prime contractor with U.S. firms participating in the project as subcontractors, the official said.

The Defense Agency will cover the development cost, while design, manufacturing, and tests of a prototype of the FSX will be made with the cooperation of the U.S. Defense Department and U.S. firms, the official said.

The two countries will conclude another agreement at the mass production stage, the official said.

The two countries also agreed that technological spin-offs from the development will belong to the Defense Agency and the U.S. Defense Department will provide technological information on the F-16.

The Defense Agency will supply technological information to the U.S. Defense Department under the 1983 arrangement on transfer of military technology to the U.S., the official said.

The official estimated that the U.S. work ratio will be set at 35-45 percent of the total development cost for the FSX, expected to be 165 billion yen. But the figures will not be mentioned in the memorandum, the official said.

Engines will be U.S.-made and electronic systems will adopt Japanese technology, the official said.

The two countries will set up a technical steering committee, consisting of both Japanese and U.S. military experts, in order to promote smooth technology exchange, the official said.

The modified version of the F-16 will cost 5.15 billion yen per plane and the Defense Agency plans to produce about 130 FSX and deploy at least 100 of them to replace the present support fighter of the air self-defense force, the home-made F-1, which is due to be phased out in the 1990s.

**Four Projects Said Open to Foreign Firms**  
*OW3105131288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 31 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—The Construction Ministry on Tuesday announced master plans for four industrial projects open to participation by foreign firms under an accord exchanged between Japan and the United States this month.

Ministry officials said the same measures taken to simplify bidding procedures for Kansai airport will be applied to those for a highway project over Tokyo Bay.

Three other projects were designated as special cases under the Japan-U.S. agreement to provide foreign firms with opportunities to learn bidding procedures for Japanese public works.

They are highway construction in the Tokyo metropolitan area, a road construction along Ise Bay in western Japan and works related to the Akashi Strait bridge also in western Japan.

Foreign firms interested in the projects can obtain master plans at contact points public corporations and business firms involved have set up from June 1, the officials said.

Japan Highway Public Corp. will construct the Ise Bay road at a cost of about 88 billion yen for completion in fiscal 1991.

The road will be divided into five sections and foreign firms can take part in the building of one of them.

The Tokyo Expressway Public Corporation will construct Highway No. 12 at a cost of about 93 billion yen for completion in fiscal 1992 and foreign firms can participate in two places of work. Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Authority will construct the bridge at a cost of about 320 billion yen and foreign firms can take part in the work to build a main tower which will begin during the first half of next year.

The highway over Tokyo Bay will be built at a cost of about 725 billion yen for completion in fiscal 1995, the officials added.

**MITI Labs To Accept U.S. Researchers**  
*OW206092088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 1 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—The Agency of Industrial Science and Technology signed a memorandum with the National Science Foundation (NSF) of the United States Wednesday to accept U.S. researchers at its laboratories.

Under the memorandum, the agency, an affiliate of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), will accept a maximum of 30 researchers each fiscal year, MITI officials said.

The memorandum, which covers a period of five years, will enable U.S. researchers to engage in studies conducted at 16 laboratories throughout the country for periods of six months to a year, the officials said.

The NSF will pay travelling and accommodation expenses for U.S. researchers, they said.



**New PRC Ambassador to Tokyo Named**  
*OW0506062588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT  
5 Jun 88*

[Text] Beijing, June 5 KYODO—Chinese President Yang Shangkun appointed Yang Zhenya, former director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Department of Asian Affairs, as new Ambassador to Japan Saturday, according to a XINHUA News Agency report.

The new envoy served as first secretary and counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo between 1978 and 1981.

He became head of the ministry's Asian Affairs Department in September 1984.

**Soviet Joint Venture on Disputed Island**  
*OW0406133888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT  
4 Jun 88*

[Text] Sapporo, June 4 KYODO—The government was put in a quandary over a joint Soviet-Japanese venture to promote artificial hatching of salmon on one of four Soviet-held islands claimed by Japan.

The agreement was reached between Japanese and Soviet fisheries cooperatives last month.

It calls for the two cooperatives to launch a salmon hatching venture on Kunashiri, one of four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

Signing of the agreement was reported to the Hokkaido Prefectural Government recently by Tadaichi Shiiku, 53, head of the Utari Fisheries Cooperatives run by the Ainu minority race in Shibetsu, Hokkaido.

Shiiku said he signed the agreement with V.I. Balmuta, head of the Sakhalin Fisheries Cooperatives, on May 14 during his visit to Sakhalin.

The Foreign Ministry said it could not approve any joint venture with the Soviets on any of the disputed islands, known in Japan as the northern territories.

Moscow has urged Japanese fisheries companies and cooperatives to promote joint ventures in the North Pacific, including Sakhalin.

Officials of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government said they would study the possibility of realizing the salmon hatching venture with a forward-looking manner.

The agreement which also calls for breeding salmon fry raised by the Utari Fisheries Cooperatives will offer 100 tons of crab caught in waters around the southern Kurile Islands.

The Hokkaido Utari Association will hold an executive meeting to discuss its stand on the agreement.

Shiiku is one of the executives of the association.

**Soviet Destroyer Said Moving North Off Okinawa**  
*OW0506075988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT  
5 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—An advanced Soviet naval missile-carrying destroyer was spotted moving in the East China Sea off Okinawa Sunday morning, Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) officials said.

The officials said an MSDF patrol plane spotted the Udaloy class destroyer about 90 kilometers north of Iriomote-Jima Island, Okinawa, around 6 a.m.

Three destroyers of the same class, equipped with two helicopters and carrying missiles, have been assigned to the Soviet Pacific Fleet in the Far East from Europe.

The officials believe the destroyer was heading for the Soviet Pacific Fleet base in Vladivostok as the fourth of the Udaloy class to be deployed there.

The Soviet Union has been building up strength at the base in recent years and deployed seven advanced destroyers of the Udaloy and Sovremny classes there since 1986, they said.

**Mission to Pakistan To Help Afghan Refugees**  
*OW3105094488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT  
31 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Japan will send a working-level mission to Pakistan from June 6 to 12 to explore ways to help Afghan refugees return home, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Tuesday.

The nine-member mission, headed by Masaki Kunieda, director of the Human Rights and Refugee Division of the Foreign Ministry, will consist of government officials and volunteers.

They will inspect Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan and exchange views on problems over their return with officials from the Pakistani Government and international institutions such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The government will decide on the dispatch of personnel in such fields as medical care and water supplies to ensure the Afghan refugees' safe return on the basis of a report by the mission.

Some three million Afghan refugees are reportedly in Pakistan, which has backed the Moslem mujahidin guerrillas fighting against the Moscow-supported government in Kabul.

Japan has already extended 5 million dollars toward the cost of maintaining the U.N. peacekeeping group to be headquartered in both Kabul and Islamabad amid the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan which began May 15.

**LDP Official Leaves for UN Conference**

OW0606071188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT  
6 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Susumu Nikaido, former vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, left for New York on Monday to attend a special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

He is scheduled to meet U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday.

Nikaido is also scheduled to address the session Wednesday as president of a suprapartisan Diet members' group in support of U.N. programs, his aides said.

They said Nikaido will appeal for worldwide disarmament and propose the creation of a world parliamentary league to support U.N. activities.

After New York, Nikaido will visit Washington for talks with U.S. congressional leaders before returning to Tokyo on Sunday.

**Komeito Expels Dissident Diet Member**

OW0606070288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT  
6 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Komeito, the second-largest opposition party, decided Monday to oust a veteran party member who had publicly criticized a major supporter of the party.

The decision to drop Toshio Ohashi, 62, a House of Representatives member, from the party roster, was made at a meeting of the central party discipline committee.

Committee Chairman Yasuo Suzukiri told reporters after the meeting that Ohashi will be dropped as he received a total of 33 million yen from a medical equipment maker between 1982 to 1987.

Suzukiri said Ohashi received the money for his effort to get approval for manufacturing medical equipment from the Health and Welfare Ministry around 1978.

The chairman described the receipt of the money as an "action which may infringe on the criminal law" and said it is against party rules and has seriously damaged the party's honor.

Suzukiri, however, did not refer to Ohashi's criticism of Daisaku Ikeda, honorary president of the Soka Gakkai, a large Buddhist lay organization.

In an article published in the June issue of the monthly magazine BUNGEI SHUNJU, Ohashi accused Ikeda of monopolizing the leadership of both the Soka Gakkai and Komeito.

He charged that Ikeda's participation in the running of the party violates the principle of separation of religion and state.

The Soka Gakkai, the largest religious organization in Japan, formed Komeito in 1946 as its political arm but separated itself from the party in 1970. But it is still the primary supporter of the political party.

In the article, titled "A Declaration of War Against Daisaku Ikeda," Ohashi also questioned Ikeda's qualifications to serve as head of the Buddhist organization.

The public criticisms were the first ever directed against Ikeda by a Komeito Diet member.

Ohashi told reporters after attending Monday's committee meeting that he will continue his criticism of Ikeda jointly with anti-Ikeda Soka Gakkai and Komeito members to reform the party, which he said is under Ikeda's control.

Party-wise strength in the 512-member lower house following Ohashi's expulsion from Komeito is as follows: the Liberal Democratic Party (300), the Japan Socialist Party (86), Komeito (56), the Democratic Socialist Party (29), the Japan Communist Party (27), independents (six) and vacancies (eight).

**North Korea**

**Response to Dialogue Overture Released**

SK0406051088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0300 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] This is the detailed information [sambo] in connection with the proposal for contact and dialogue between the North and the South.

As has already been reported, from the ardent desire to make this a historic year of providing a new turning point for national reconciliation and cohesion, we have since the beginning of the year made realistic and reasonable negotiation proposals and have made every effort to realize them. In order to realize the new proposal for the convocation of the North-South joint conference put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung in his New Year's address, the Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, and the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK on 13 January held a joint meeting and proposed a historic North-South joint meeting to be participated in by the authorities of the North and the South, political

parties, public organizations, and figures from all walks of life and adopted a letter to the South Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations, and figures from all walks of life.

This letter proposed that, if the North-South joint conference is held, discussions should be held on such urgent problems of the North and the South as calling off large-scale military exercises and arms race, realizing the cohosting of the Olympics and multinational disarmament talks, and stopping the slander and smear campaigns and proposed that a preliminary meeting be held in Panmunjom on 19 February. The joint meeting's letter containing our patriotic proposal was delivered to the South Korean side through the two sides' Red Cross liaison officers in Panmunjom at 1500 on 14 January.

However, the South Korean persons in authority, the day after they received our letter, announced the so-called result of the investigation of the missing airliner incident in response to our proposal for the North-South joint conference, thus revealing that they do not have the will to conduct a dialogue from the beginning or to promote reconciliation and cohesion but seek only confrontation and the aggravation of tension.

This position of the South Korean persons in authority was clearly proven when they did not send a reply letter after 1 month from their receipt of our letter. In connection with this attitude of the South Korean persons in authority, the chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, by authority, on 9 February sent a telephone notice to the South Korean Red Cross Society requesting that it inform our side about whether our letter had been delivered. The president of the South's Red Cross Society, in his telephone notice sent on 12 February, said that our side's letter had been precisely delivered to the parties concerned.

We advised the South side of their unreasonable conduct of not replying to our letter and reasoned with them that they should observe the customary practice between the North and the South and patiently urged them to respond promptly to our proposal for the North-South joint conference.

On 11 February, in connection with the approaching of the date for the convocation of the preliminary meeting, the secretary general of the preparatory committee of the North side for the North-South joint conference issued a press statement urging the South Korean side to treat with prudence our proposal for the North-South joint conference and to respond affirmatively to it soon. The South Korean persons in authority, however, did not reply to that either. Therefore, the preliminary meeting anticipated for 19 February for the convocation of the North-South joint conference could not be held.

On 20 February the North side's preparatory committee for a North-South joint conference issued a statement denouncing, in the name of the nation, the South Korean

persons in authority for their insincere act of laying an obstacle to the convocation of a North-South joint conference while turning away from our new nation-saving proposal and even further aggravating the situation.

Although preliminary talks for a North-South joint conference were not held as scheduled because of the anti-peace, antidiologue, and antireunification stance of the South Korean authorities, we did not cease efforts to realize the proposal for a joint conference.

At 1000 on 2 March, our second letter, which contained the proposal for convening a North-South joint conference, was delivered to the South Korean side through Panmunjom. In the letter, our side noted that it had patiently waited for an affirmative reply from the South Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations, and people from all walks of life, but that they had sent no reply letter although some 50 days had passed.

Our side again courteously proposed that preliminary talks for a North-South joint conference be held in Panmunjom on 28 March. However, the South Korean persons in authority avoided sending an official reply to our proposal for a North-South joint conference, countering with fascist suppression the favorable response of many figures, including the former chairman of the Social Democratic Party, to the proposal for convening a North-South joint conference. Thus, preliminary talks were not held on 28 March, either.

In his press statement on 29 March, the secretary general of the North side's preparatory committee for a North-South joint conference expressed regret over the fact that preliminary talks had not been held on the scheduled dates on two occasions because of the insincere attitude of the South Korean persons in authority, and he left the matter of deciding the date of preliminary talks for a North-South joint conference to the South Korean side so that it can decide the date which is convenient for itself. Even though 2 months have passed since then and 5 months had passed since they first accepted the letter, the South Korean persons in authority have, up to today, failed to send a reply letter without any valid reason and have avoided our proposal for a North-South joint conference.

The South Korean persons in authority are turning their backs on dialogue between authorities and between politicians and are comprehensively blocking even the participation of the South Korean people of all walks of life in debate over reunification and in dialogue for it.

On 29 March Seoul National University students proposed a grand transnational march and North-South student athletic events for national reconciliation and proposed that North-South student talks to this end be opened in Panmunjom on 10 June. This proposal enjoyed the praise and acclamation of the entire nation.



The Student Council of Kim Il-song University supported the initiative of Seoul National University students, expressed full approval of the proposal for working-level talks on 10 June, and adopted a letter saying that it agreed on having the talks take place in Panmunjom and agreeing that the matters proposed by the Seoul National University side should be agenda items.

At that time, the president of Kim Il-song University prepared a letter appealing to the president of Seoul National University for valuing and growing the precious buds of youths and students who love the country and the nation and for rendering utmost help to them so that their buds can bear fruit.

In accordance with the request of the student council and the president of Kim Il-song University, the chairman of the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society sent a telephone notice to the president of the South Korean side's Red Cross on 2 April and asked him to accept and convey two letters from our side to those concerned. On 4 April, however, the president of the South Korean Red Cross refused to accept them; therefore, the letter from our university students did not reach South Korea.

On 14 May approximately 15,000 university students from some 70 universities throughout South Korea got together on the grounds of Korea University. They opened a rally of citizens and students for holding North-South student talks on 10 June and for cohosting the Olympics and adopted an open letter to the youths and students in the North. The proposal of the South Korean youths and students enjoyed the active support and approval of the youths and students in the northern half of the Republic.

On 17 May student representatives from approximately 150 universities in the northern half of the Republic held a joint national rally of university students at Kim Il-song Stadium and adopted a letter to the South Korean university students in support of the proposal of the South Korean youths and students for North-South student talks.

In accordance with the request of the North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks, the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee said that it would send 2 liaison officials to Panmunjom to convey to the South Korean organization concerned the letter to the South Korean university students and asked the South side to take corresponding measures. However, the South Korean Red Cross side, despite the fact that Red Cross liaison representatives are stationed in Panmunjom, again avoided conveying our letter.

Thus, we had to send the letter to the South Korean university students over the radio on 20 May.

This act by the South Korean persons in authority was an impudent act that unilaterally breaks the 16-year practice of exchanging letters between the North and South and which also runs counter to primary etiquette and common sense.

This year, the South Korean persons in authority four times have failed to send a reply letter to our letters and to convey the letters which should have been conveyed. This insolent act was conducted many times last year, too.

Proceeding from the lofty aspirations for removing the state of acute political and military confrontation between the North and South and for opening a new phase in North-South dialogue, last year we put forward an epochal proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks and made all sincere efforts to realize it.

On 9 January last year, we sent advance telephone notice that a letter was being sent to the South Korean prime minister and defense minister containing the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks in the name of the prime minister and defense minister of the DPRK State Administration Council; but the South Korean side shunned from accepting the letter.

Proceeding from a single-hearted desire for easing the prevailing situation of tension at any cost, our side tried to convey the second letter to the South Korean side on 28 January, but the South Korean persons in authority again avoided accepting the letter without any valid reason and excuse. Unable to bear pressure at home and abroad, they accepted the letter belatedly.

On 4 February, 2 weeks after they received our letter, the persons in authority in South Korea sent the first reply letter. However, they instead talked about so-called talks on water resources or resuming existing dialogues and even picked a quarrel with us. Nevertheless, at that time, while showing the power of restraint for the sake of dialogue, alleviation of tension, and peace, we not only dealt magnanimously with the South Korean side's reckless act but also sent them the third letter which contains a new epochal proposal to resume the discontinued dialogues at the same time that high-level North-South political and military talks are held and to discuss our construction of the Kumsongsan power station in high-level North-South political and military talks.

At that time, the persons in authority in South Korea again dealt insincerely with our reasonable proposal. In their telephone notice they said that they would send a reply letter on 12 March and attempted to send the letter only to the premier after waywardly excluding as addressees the persons concerned with military affairs.

In their 17 March reply letter, the persons in authority in South Korea denied North-South dialogue, while citing so-called talks on water resources as a precondition for



all dialogue. However, out of the stand of continuously putting up with everything and of arranging dialogue at all costs, while paying attention to the fact that the South Korean side expressed its will to hold prime ministerial talks instead of high-level political and military talks, we consented to prime ministerial talks and sent a letter to the South Korean side containing a proposal to hold preliminary talks for prime ministerial talks. This was the manifestation of our positive stand of resolving the question of alleviating tension, which urgently must be resolved, by laying aside differences between the North and the South and by making the most of something in common between the North and the South.

If the persons in authority in South Korea had sincerely had the will to have dialogue, they must have had no reason for not accepting our proposal. However, in the reply letter they sent on 12 April, they presented so-called talks on water resources as a precondition for all talks. In this way, they rejected prime ministerial talks that they themselves proposed.

All these facts clearly show which—the North or the South—wants dialogue and the improvement of North-South relations and which seeks confrontation and tension after rejecting dialogue.

The persons in authority in South Korea should have showed sincerity by giving replies—which they should have done to the opposing side in dialogue—and by receiving letters—which they should have done—after repenting on their past wrongdoings, before they came up with talks between high-level persons in authority in the North and the South this time. Also, in the telephone notice sent on 2 June, our side clearly notified the persons in authority in South Korea that it would receive a letter signed by the [South Korean] prime minister based upon a principle of reciprocity [in relations] with South Korea. However, they committed the insincere act of unilaterally making the letter public without taking a necessary measure of sending a letter [to us]. This is also unforgivable.

While not fulfilling their responsibility and duty, the persons in authority in South Korea are committing impolite acts that incite the opposing side. They are doing so because of their bad custom of suppressing the South Korean people.

If the persons in authority in South Korea want to become our partner in dialogue, they should have primary etiquette and observe morality first before talking about dialogue and should first solve the problem of assuming a correct attitude toward dialogue.

#### **Preparatory Committee Statement**

SK0606062488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0300 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Statement issued on 6 June by the preparatory committee for a North-South joint conference]

[Text] All the Korean people and the broad social sectors in the world are expressing their positive support and welcome for the new policy on North-South negotiations

and the principled stand on the 24th Olympic games which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated in his speech at a recent banquet given in honor of the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee as currently the best and reasonable way of opening the most practical dialogue between the North and South and of correctly resolving the immediate common national problems.

With the approach of the date for North-South student talks, all parties factions, and individual persons, and people from all walks of life in South Korea are now widely engaged in debate on reunification. The movement to participate in the talks for reunification is unprecedentedly surging ahead.

Such a trend of the times strikes a consciousness of a new crisis in the hearts of the persons in authority in South Korea who do not want dialogue for reunification and brings them great unease.

Driven by this, the persons in authority in South Korea suddenly announced a decision to make the government the sole channel for dialogue and then put forward a proposal for talks between the North and South in a so-called letter written in the name of the prime minister.

The proposal for talks between the persons in high authority in the North and South that the persons in authority in South Korea unilaterally made public on 3 June lacks sincerity and contains nothing new.

The fact that the persons in authority in South Korea have unexpectedly made public via broadcasts the letter they had earlier said they would deliver to us through our side's liaison personnel has called into question the seriousness of their proposal in the first place.

As is widely known, our side in a telephone message on 2 June informed the South Korean side of our intentions to receive its letter and called on the South Korean authorities to send us a letter in reply to our letter containing a proposal on convening a North-South joint conference and to simultaneously carry out their responsibility of conveying a letter from our students concerning the North-South student talks.

Our side's stand as such was a natural measure taken in response to the rude and senseless acts of the current persons in authority in South Korea who have ignored and discarded the good custom of exchanging letters between the North and South.

As a matter of course, the persons in authority in South Korea should repent of the mistakes they have made so far and, by accepting our just demands, should have sent the recent letter to our side through normal channels, while at the same time sending us, albeit belatedly, the reply letter they had failed to send and convey the letter they had failed to convey. However, the persons in authority in South Korea, even discarding the principle

they should adhere to in the first place and even avoiding the duty they must fulfill, aired the letter which they had claimed they would hand over to our side, and thus failed to persuade anyone to trust their proposal.

The so-called proposal to the North by the persons in authority in South Korea cannot be said to be an appropriate proposal for the settlement of problems in the first place, in view of the forms of talks.

The call of the persons in authority in South Korea for holding talks between the persons in high authority in the North and South is extremely lacking in propriety and feasibility in view of the nature of the reunification question and in view of the South Korean people's aspirations and a lesson drawn from the past talks.

The question of reunifying our country is a pan-national cause that is related to the interests of all the people. Those responsible for the settlement of the reunification question are all the Korean people. No one can monopolize debate on reunification and dialogue for reunification with the popular masses excluded.

That the persons in authority in South Korea call only for talks between the authorities is a self-righteous anti-national act of turning their back on the pan-national nature of the question of national reunification and is an act that ignores the popular masses.

What is more, it is preposterous for a 36-percent regime, which is not supported by the popular masses, to monopolize and run on its own such an important issue as the reunification question, which is related to the fate of the entire population.

If the persons in authority in South Korea truly intend to settle the Olympic issue, realize humanitarian exchange between the North and South, and reopen the suspended talks, they should not keep all parties and factions, and sectors from participating in talks and should not go to all the trouble of holding talks in which the representatives of the popular masses do not participate against odds.

Today, figures of all walks of life in South Korea demand to meet with us. The youths and students proposed North-South student talks, and even the religious figures and women call for contacts with their counterparts in the northern half of our Republic. These voices reverberating in South Korea should not be ignored, and a road of dialogue should be open for them as well.

Single-mindedly persisting in talks between authorities, while fearing and excluding the popular masses cannot be viewed as a stand for truly settling the question of national reunification through dialogue, in the interest of the people, and in a way that corresponds to the national aspirations.

The inclination of the persons in authority in South Korea to favor only talks between authorities is a wrong attitude that repeats the past venue of talks, in which, although there were talks, they failed to produce any substance.

The North and South conducted talks initiated by the authorities in the seventies and eighties, which wasted a great deal of time and energy, and had the unfortunate past of having failed to realize even the single issue of discontinuing mutual detraction, which was so pressing for national reconciliation and unity, let alone peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Today when the entire nation's aspirations for reunification have increased unprecedentedly, how can one repeat again dialogue which was not successful in the past while insisting on holding dialogue?

Traversing along the past inappropriate path of dialogue cannot be understood as anything other than that one is attempting to put forward empty words while talking about dialogue and to delay.

If the North and the South want to hold dialogue to resolve questions both in name and reality, they should select such a broad negotiation stage as a joint conference, in which not only the authorities but also figures from each party and each faction as well as the people from all walks of life will participate.

The North-South joint conference our side has already proposed is the plaza of reasonable and realistic dialogue which can discuss and resolve effectively and fairly the pending questions between the North and the South by collecting the common will of the people without excluding anyone and without ignoring the will of anyone, according to the nature of the reunification issue.

If the North-South joint conference is held, within its framework authorities can meet each other, political parties can meet each other, individuals can meet each other, and groups can meet each other and thus can exchange their views and opinions, opening their hearts, and seek excellent mutual agreement [hullyunghan habuirul mosaek hada]. Furthermore, since our side has already proposed to discuss and resolve the pending questions between the North and the South in the North-South joint conference, including the issue of cohosting the Olympics, if the conference is held, the questions the South Korean authorities proposed to discuss can be all resolved.

The issue of resuming the various forms of talks which broke off will be naturally resolved only if the North-South joint conference is held; and the issue of realizing the exchanges of manpower will also be realized if a joint conference is held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, even without holding talks by authorities to discuss this issue.



Holding inefficient talks by the authorities, not such an efficient method of negotiations as the North-South joint conference which can resolve many questions at once and can obtain many things, will be merely unreasonable and unrealistic talks which cannot be selected from any viewpoint.

We cannot help but express our disappointment and deep regret that the South Korean authorities insist on talks by authorities while putting forth a theory of unifying the channel of dialogue into one point as their predecessors did, even after having pledged to the people last year that they would put forth reunification-seeking lines if they seize power and thus free themselves from splittist position of their predecessors.

The proposal of the South Korean authorities for talks between high-ranking authorities of the North and the South proceeded from an inappropriate idea to monopolize the dialogue and discussion on reunification.

Even if talks between the authorities are held between the North and the South, between cabinet minister-level officials, it will solve no basic problems. The question is to arrange a broad negotiation venue, like a North-South joint conference attended by those who represent the entire population. Proceeding from such a point of view, we are willing to take into consideration the proposal of persons in authority in South Korea—although it is unreasonable—as part of preparations for a North-South joint conference.

If the talks between the authorities in the North and the South are definitely to be held, they should be preliminary talks for preparation of a North-South joint conference; and in these talks, various issues concerning procedures arising in convening the North-South joint conference, and other working-level issues to ensure the conference, can be discussed.

Such a position by us is the expression of sincere efforts to resolve the difficulties with common strength of the nation by realizing the negotiations between the North and the South at any cost and is an expression of magnanimity to broadly accept the will of the other side.

We hope that the persons in authority in South Korea will accept our capacious proposal and that, as a result, a North-South joint conference will be realized at an early date. If the persons in authority in South Korea cannot respond to convening a North-South joint conference without delay, they should at least abstain from blocking representatives of parties, factions, and all walks of life in the North and the South from holding mutual and multilateral contacts and talks before the convocation of a North-South joint conference.

There is no condition under which the people of the North and the South cannot sit together, nor is there reason they cannot attain harmony and unity. We express our expectations that the people and figures from

all walks of life in South Korea will actively struggle to assemble around the table of a North-South joint conference in which they will become the masters of dialogue and the very related persons in discussing the reunification.

Taking this opportunity, the North Side's preparatory committee for a North-South joint conference expresses firm belief that governments, political parties, public organizations, and figures from all walks of life in all nations of the world, as well as international organizations, who wish peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, will continuously extend firm solidarity with our reunification-seeking proposal for a North-South joint conference and the Korean people's just struggle to realize this proposal and reject the splittist position of the South Korean authorities who follow the two Koreas policy of the United States.

[Date] 6 June 1988, Pyongyang

**KCNA Reports on South Proposal**  
*SK0406041388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0359 GMT 4 Jun 88

[South Korean Authorities Should Have Right Stance  
Toward Dialogue—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—A detailed report on a proposal for North-South contact and dialogue was made public on June 4.

According to it, in order to realise the new proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year, the DPRK Central People's Committee, Administration Council, political parties and public organisations held a joint meeting on January 13 and adopted a letter to the authorities, political parties, public organisations and public figures of South Korea, proposing to convene a historic North-South joint conference participated in by persons in authority, political parties, public organisations and people of all social standings in the North and the South.

There has been, however, no contact for a North-South joint conference due to the position of the South Korean authorities opposing peace, dialogue and reunification.

If the South Korean authorities truly want dialogue, they have no ground for refusing to accept our proposal.

Our side in a telephone message dated June 2 made it clear that it would receive a "letter" signed by the South Korean "prime minister" on the principle of reciprocity with the South Korean side. but, the South Korean authorities did not take necessary measures to hand the letter over, but unilaterally made public the "letter." This insincere act is unpardonable.

If the South Korean authorities want to be our partner in dialogue, they must observe elementary etiquette and morality and take a proper attitude toward dialogue, before talking about dialogue.

**South's Conditions Called 'Illogical'**  
*SK0606054088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0522 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—The preparatory committee of the North side to a North-South joint conference in a statement June 6 declared that it was willing to consider the proposal of the South Korean authorities for North-South high-level authorities' talks as part of the preparations for a North-South joint conference, though it was illogical in view of a wide-range negotiation.

The statement says:

The South Korean authorities' proposal for North-South high-level authorities' talks emanates from an immoral intention to monopolize dialogue and discourse on reunification. Even if North-South authorities' talks are held, the fundamental problems cannot be solved by persons at cabinet minister level.

The point is that there should be held a wide-range negotiation such as a North-South joint conference attended by the representatives of all walks of life of the nation.

If the South Korean authorities are so eager to hold North-South authorities' talks, we suggest that the talks be held as a preliminary meeting for the preparations for a North-South joint conference and that the talks discuss the procedures and other practical matters for the convocation and ensurance of a North-South joint conference.

This position of ours expresses our sincere efforts to hold negotiations between the North and the South and settle the problems with concerted efforts of the Nation, and our magnanimity toward the will of the opposite side.

We hope that the South Korean authorities will accept our magnanimous suggestion so that a North-South joint conference would be held at an early date.

**South Students Announce Agenda for Talks**  
*SK0506083188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0823 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The South side's delegation to the June 10 North-South student sports talks under the "National Consultative Council of Student Representatives" held a press conference at the student hall of Yonsei University on June 4 and made public the agenda items to be discussed at the talks, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The delegation told the reporters that "the June 10 North-South student talks must be held to realise independent interchange between people of all strata in North and South and dispel distrust and misunderstanding accumulated between North and South."

The delegation made it clear that the across-the-country grand march of students in the North and the South, inquiries into the destinies of separated families of 10 million people, permanent mutual visit between North and South Korean students and a plan for the co-hosting of the Olympic games would be discussed at the talks.

In preparation for this, the recruitment of the across-the-country march groups will begin at each university all over South Korea after the June 10 North-South student sports talks, to begin with, and the list of the names of the separated families will be handed to the student delegation of the North at the June 10 talks.

In the meantime, wall papers calling for a movement of sending letters to students in the northern half of the country appeared at Seoul, Chungang and Yonsei Universities on June 3.

A wall paper in the name of the "special committee for peace of the country and its independent reunification" was pasted up in front of the student hall of Seoul University. "Let us begin a movement of writing friendly letters to students in the northern area," it urged, adding: "The letter-writing movement will be a good medium for removing distrust between North and South."

**Talks Termed 'Unusual'**  
*SK0506081288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0806 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet minister of education on June 2 called presidents and rectors of universities and colleges in Seoul area and cried for barring the current promotion of North-South student talks, saying it was quite unusual.

Claiming that "democratization" advertized by the traitor No Tae-u had brought something like changing appearance to South Korea, he told them to "concentrate the force of education on the restoration of order" to the Universities "which are going astray."

His remarks revealed the treacherous intention of the No Tae-u group to trample underfoot the patriotic spirit of the students thirsty for independence, democracy and reunification and bind them in chain to campus, thus carrying into effect the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists at any cost.

The movement for national reunification itself is a grand act showing the "changed appearance" of the South Korean students and a righteous activity worthy of praise by the entire fellow countrymen.



It is not universities but the puppets themselves that "are going astray," and it is none other than the No Tae-u group that shows no "change" in the reunification question.

The South Korean students will certainly carry into practice the North-South student talks through their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist clique.

#### **March on Panmunjom**

*SK0406122488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1118 GMT 4 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—More than 3,000 students in Seoul held a rally at Kyonghui University on June 3, denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of South Korea, according to a foreign press report.

Addressing the rally, students said they would lead the march to Panmunjom on June 10 to meet with students from the North.

"Let's go and meet the northern people after driving out all foreign forces", a speaker said as students cheered and clapped.

Speakers repeatedly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for keeping the country divided, claiming that "Washington enforces the partition of the Korean peninsula and rules the South as a colony" and "We fight to restore national identity damaged by the forced division of our land."

"Yankee go home" and "Go to panmunjom," students shouted in the rally and Kyonghui university was decorated with large paintings portraying students who tear away the stars and stripes and drive out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression.

At Tanguk University, too, students, shouting anti-American slogans, said they would march to Panmunjom to realise the June 10 North-South talks of students and destroy the barrier of the military demarcation line built by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

#### **South Plans To Block March**

*SK0506083588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0829 GMT 5 Jun 88*

["South Korean Fascist Clique Hell Bent on Barring Participation of Students in: June 10 North-South Student Talks"—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique on June 4 blared that they would "totally block" the attendance of students at the June 10 North-South student talks by letting loose police, according to a report.

They have decided to set up check points and keep students away from the pavilion at the point of the bayonet to block their separate March up to it on the tenth.

The fascist clique announced on the want list 13 co-members of the "Special Committee for Peace of the Country and its Independent Reunification", and 22 working-level delegates, 35 in all who are promoting the Panmunjom talks of students of North and South.

This shows how desperately the No Tae-u military gangsters are running about to frustrate the North-South student talks and bar contact between South Korean students and students in the northern half.

#### **Blocking Attempts Criticized**

*SK0606102288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1010 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the South Korean authorities for committing a treacherous act against reunification, zealously opposing North-South dialogues and discourse on reunification.

The South Korean students are now valiantly rising in the struggle for the realization of the co-sponsorship of the Olympic games and the June 10 North-South student talks in defiance of the No Tae-u military fascist clique's harsh suppression.

Recalling that the South Korean fascist clique set up check up points and walked off to the police representatives to the North-South student talks in an attempt to "fundamentally blockade" participants in the June 10 North-South student talks, the paper says in a commentary:

This is an anti-national, anti-reunification behaviors which can be committed only by No Tae-u clique which is obsessed with self-righteous and fascist way of thinking that it should monopolize dialogues and discourse on reunification. This is an unpardonable challenge to the students and entire fellow countrymen who are struggling for an end to the tragedy of the national split and opening a bright road toward reunification.

Through its frantic efforts to frustrate the North-South student talks and bar contacts between students of the North and the South, the No Tae-u group revealed by itself that it is actually pursuing only confrontation, division and war and seeks to monopolize dialogues and misuse it to extend its power and create "two Koreas" though it pays lip service to "dialogue" and "mutual visit of people".

Reality practically proves that even a step forward cannot be made on the road to national reunification as long as there remain the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of the national division, and the No Tae-u group seeking only confrontation and division.

**Demand Panmunjom Entry Permit**

SK0506085688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0851 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] *Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)*—Four delegates to the June 1 North-South student talks under the "national consultative council of student representatives," called at the U.S. Eighth Army Command in Yongsan, Seoul, Saturday afternoon and demanded talk with Menetrey, "commander" of the U.S.- South Korea "combined forces" to wrest from him permit of entry into Panmunjom, according to a report from Seoul.

Already on May 27, students sent a letter to Menetrey, demanding the permit. But, getting no answer from him, they went there.

But, he would not accept the demand of the students, keeping the metal doors tightly closed.

The angry students shouted "Promptly allow North-South free visit" and other slogans.

Getting the wind of the students going to the U.S. Eighth Command that day, the No Tae-u fascist clique had posted police there and walked off the students to the puppet Seoul Yongsan Police Station.

The arrested students include Hwang Tong-yol, chairman of the Sejong College "special committee for peace of the country and its independent reunification."

**U.S. Army Statement Seen as 'Trick'**

SK0606113288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1113 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] *Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)*—A spokesman of the U.S. Forces Command in South Korea on June 4 issued a statement of the command under the label "Letter to Students" in reply to the demand of the Seoul students for a talk with Menetrey, commander of the U.S.-South Korea "Combined Forces", according to a report. The U.S. imperialists in this statement said that the U.S. Forces present in South Korea have nothing to do with permission to use Panmunjom because it is resident in the authority of the puppet government.

This is an insult to and mockery of the students. The U.S. imperialist aggressors have never transferred the right to entry into and use of Panmunjom to the puppets.

The statement of the U.S. Eighth Army Command is an attempt to frustrate the North-South talks of students initiated by the South Korean students and block contacts with students in the northern half of Korea and a crafty trick of a wolf to instigate the No Tae-u military gangsters to intensify the fascist suppression of the South Korean students.

**South Criticized for Not Replying to Letters**

SK0406044988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0439 GMT 4 Jun 88

["We Will Watch South Korean Side's Attitude"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)*—MINJU CHOSON today denounces the South Korean puppets for sending a telephone message to us, while refusing to reply to our letters containing reunification proposal and to convey them to the addressees.

The premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his June 2 telephone message to the South Korean "prime minister" in connection with the latter's telephone message dated May 31, informed him that if the South Korean side truly wanted dialogue and was willing to settle the pending issues between the North and the South, it should repent, before sending a letter to us, of the insincere behaviour in making No reply to our letters and refusing to receive some of them on four occasions this year and perform its duty. Then, we would receive a letter from the South, it added.

Recalling that the South Korean side has sent no reply up to this day to our letters dated January 14 and March 8 containing a proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference and has refused even to convey the letters sent on April 2 and May 18 by a university president and students of the northern half of Korea to their counterparts in South Korea, the author of the commentary says:

This graphically reflects the treacherous stand of the No Tae-u group which rejects dialogue and detente between the North and the South and their reunification and seeks confrontation, war and division.

Such splittist and treacherous stand of the puppets was clearly revealed on June 1 at a feast in the utterances of the traitor No Tae-u that a discourse on unification at the "National Assembly" is a "sensational and infeasible assertion" and a "dangerous and irresponsible one sympathizing with the assertion of the North".

It is nothing but a hypocrisy to talk about "dialogue" while making no reply to the letters containing a proposal for North-South joint conference and rejecting to convey the letters calling for holding North-South student talks.

If the South Korean side truly wants dialogue and is willing to settle pending issues between the North and the South, it should above anything else discharge its responsibility of replying to our letters and conveying our letters to the addressees.

Whether North-South relations will be improved or not, whether dialogue will be resumed or not in the future is entirely dependent on the South Korean side's attitude.

We will keep watching the behaviour of the South Korean side.

**Kim Yu-sun Sends IOC Letter on Cohosting**  
*SK0406140588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1200 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, sent a letter to Raymond Gafner, administrator of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], in connection with the fact that the latter on 3 June sent him a press release issued by the IOC.

In his letter, chairman Kim Yu-sun noted: According to the contents of the IOC press release that you sent me, Mr Samaranch has expressed his intention to visit our country. As for the matter of his visiting our country, we have already made very clear our stand on this.

We have so far on several occasions invited Mr Samaranch to visit our country. However, he did not respond to any of our invitations. Thereafter, he has never made a direct proposal to us to visit our country, but only through a third party.

At that time, we made our stand very clear, and I believe you are well aware of this. Of course, we appreciate the efforts Mr Samaranch has exerted to resolve our demands for cohosting. However, the bottleneck in the issue of cohosting is the problem that must be settled between us and the South Korean side, not the problem between the IOC and ourselves.

The key point here is precisely the attitude of the South Korean side: whether or not it intends [to support] cohosting that coincides in both name and reality. If the Olympic games were to be held in a foreign territory, that might be a different matter. However, since they are to be held in the land of Korea, which is one and the same land, whether North or South, and since political figures, youths, students, and other people from all walks of life in South Korea demand cohosting and a single North-South team, there is no reason why cohosting should be impossible.

Therefore, we believe the most urgent matter at present is for the IOC to make efforts so the South Korean side accepts our demand for cohosting.

If this fundamental problem is settled, we are willing to meet with Mr Samaranch at any time to settle all problems relating to cohosting.

We will continue our efforts to realize cohosting of the Olympics.

**Kim Pong-chu, Choe Yong-hae Support Cohosting**  
*SK0406043188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0422 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, [GFTUK] Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, made press statements on June 3 in support of the new policy of negotiation on holding bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of political parties, groupings and peoples of all walks of life in the North and the South and the principled stand on the Olympic co-hosting clarified by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Noting that the new policy of North-South negotiation and the stand on Olympic co-hosting are the most just policy and stand which fully reflect the demand of the immortal *chuche* idea for solving all problems in accordance with the Korean people's will and by their efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of Korea, they warmly hailed them.

Kim Pong-chu said the new policy of North-South negotiation is a wise save-the-nation measure put forward by the great leader, considerate of the nationwide character of the question of national reunification related to the destiny of the whole nation and the demand of South Korean figures and people of all strata. The Central Committee of the GFTUK and all its members will make energetic efforts for its realization.

Noting that the youth and students in the northern half of Korea will strive to the end to carry into practice the new policy of North-South negotiation and the cohosting of the Olympic games, Choe Yong-hae expressed the hope that all the youth and students in South Korea and abroad would fight with the same will.

Pak Su-tong called upon the democratic peasants' organizations and entire farmers in South Korea to fight to the last for bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the representatives of political parties, groupings and people of all segments in the North and the South and for the co-hosting of the Olympic games.



**No's Remarks on Olympic Security Criticized**  
*SK0606090688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*1150 GMT 28 May 88*

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok:  
"Abusing the Olympics for Power Security"]

[Text] According to a report, traitor No Tae-u held a so-called security meeting at Chongwadae on 27 May. There, traitor No Tae-u slandered us, babbling about someone's provocation and miscalculation with the Olympics approaching and raved that the security policy should be reappraised and reestablished. This is a shameless tactic that reveals the puppets' heinous scheme to use the Olympics for their power security.M

It is well known to the world invasion does not exist on the Korean peninsula. We have repeatedly reconfirmed that we do not intend to invade the South even if some tumultuous developments are created in South Korea. This position of ours has been clearly proven by the many proposals we have made. That we will not invade the South has been realistically proven by the fact that whenever a tumultuous situation was created in South Korea, we made constructive proposals for easing tension and peaceful reunification and have made every sincere effort to realize them.

On the other hand, whenever such a situation was created, the puppets babbled about provocation and southward invasion and have engaged in frenzied war preparations and suppression of the people. That the puppets babbled about someone's nonexistent provocation under the pretext of the Olympics is an extension and intensification of such maneuvers.

It is well-known that the fascist clique is importing and developing modern suppressive equipment under the pretext of Olympic security and is massively increasing the puppet police and other suppressive organizations and troops. For instance, the fascist clique has recently decided to organize and operate a so-called special security unit consisting of some 100,000 men of the puppet police and puppet army, and on 27 May they formed a so-called 88th security corps consisting of some 13,000 hooligans equipped with martial arts. This shows well that the puppet clique, under the pretext of the Olympics, is stepping up suppression against the people and is scheming to achieve power security.

At the security meeting traitor No Tae-u revealed more conspicuously such a criminal scheme by instructing his lackeys to implement measures to completely prevent, rather than just cope with, the demonstrations and sit-ins against the Olympics, raving that these can hinder the successful hosting of the Olympics.

The South Korean students oppose the unilateral hosting of the Seoul Olympics and call for them to be cohosted by the North and the South because they cannot just sit and watch the Olympics cause the confrontation

between the North and the South to deepen and the danger of the perpetual division of the country to increase. Even though the country is divided between the North and the South, Korea is one and the nation is one. Therefore, there should not be any reason that the North and the South cannot cohost the Olympics. Nevertheless, the puppet clique forcibly defiled the just struggle calling for the cohosting of the Olympics and issued an instruction to step up suppression, revealing its scheme to suppress the people more ruthlessly.

The puppet clique held the so-called security talks and revealed the scheme for suppression. This has something to do with their uneasy position. The No Tae-u ring, which has prolonged its military fascist regime through the U.S. imperialists' behind-the-scenes manipulation and fraud, is attempting to maintain it by all means. However, an anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle is being waged vigorously in South Korea.

As shown by the slogans heard all over South Korea these days, the students and the people are strongly advocating and demanding the overthrow of the dictatorship, the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists, the liberalization of the discussion of reunification, and the cohosting of the Olympics. The fascist clique, the end of whose fate is at hand because of the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, is attempting to find a way out by stepping up suppression against the people.

However, this is the last-ditch effort of those who are facing the hour of their death. The puppets cannot justify their criminal maneuvers for abusing the Olympics for power security. The suppression by guns and bayonets cannot sustain their life; it will only accelerate their ruin. The puppet clique should stop the wielding of bayonets against the people and step down from power immediately.

**South Dissidents Stage Rally on Kwangju**  
*SK0606053088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0517 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Paek Ki-hwan and other dissidents and more than 500 students in Seoul on June 4 held a rally urging a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident and formed the all-people investigation committee to punish the chief culprit in the incident, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the rally the committee held that "the solution of the Kwangju incident is a task of primary importance for democratisation" and demanded that the traitor No Tae-u and other "high-ranking officials of the 'government' and those of the United States concerned during the Kwangju incident be included in the objects of investigation".

The content of investigation urged by the committee includes six points such as the clarification of the cause and character of the Kwangju incident and the background of the distorted reports about the incident by the press at home and abroad.

The committee also demanded that the "National Assembly" exercise its "powers of investigation into state affairs" with a view to investigating into the Kwangju incident.

The committee elected opposition figures Yi Pu-yong and Chong Tong-myong its permanent co-chairmen.

**CPRF Defends 'Legitimate' Student Struggle**  
*SK0506080888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0801 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Saturday published its Information No. 477 denouncing the No Tae-u group who, around the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, proclaimed the "top emergency alert duty order" across South Korea whereby it kicked up a hysteric row of wholesale arrest, blocking the patriotic action of students with bayonets and tear gas.

Recalling that the puppets walked off or took into custody hundreds of students who took part in anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations in the period from May 22 to 30 and frustrated on May 30 a "rally to urge exercise of the administrative power for probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident" scheduled in Seoul with the mobilisation of a police force of 40 companies, the information says:

The anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students and people was only too legitimate. It was an eruption of resentment at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges who committed the massacre in Kwangju and took the lives of patriotic students.

The brutal crackdown of the South Korean military fascist clique on the righteous struggle of the patriotic students and people indicates that the "democratic development" advertised by them is a hypocrisy and the traitor No Tae-u is a rare fascist maniac bent on extending military dictatorship by bayonet repression and prison rule.

Though the traitor No Tae-u is trying to crush the struggle of the people by repression, it will only whet their antipathy.

**KCNA Reports 'SR-71' Overflight**  
*SK0606112388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1116 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above the eastern territorial waters of our country east of Kosong and committed an aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea, letting it fly up to the air above the coastal waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 12:28 to 12:37 [0228 GMT to 0237 GMT] June 6. Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists numbered nine since April.

This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue stepping up preparations for a new war, aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula under the pretext of "Olympic security".

**PRC Supports Korean Peaceful Reunification**  
*SK0606053388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0520 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs of China, referring to the situation on the Korean peninsula in New York on June 3, said that China is concerned about peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and supports the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a XINHUA report.

**Gorbachev's Special Envoy Arrives in Pyongyang**  
*SK0606111588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1101 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Aleksandr Kapto, member and first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who is a special envoy of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his companion arrived here today.

They were met at the airport by director Hyon Chun-kuk and deputy director Kim Chae-pong of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich.

**Daily Criticizes Carlucci's Remarks in Tokyo**  
*SK0606103588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1026 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the U.S. imperialists for doggedly resorting to keep on their presence in South Korea.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Carlucci had a conversation with the chief of the Japanese "Defence Agency" in Tokyo and blared that the United States will not cut back or withdraw its troops from South Korea, a signed commentary of the paper says, and goes on:

This is a brigandish outburst of aggression aimed to maintain and keep on their military occupation of South Korea and continue their brutal violation of the Korean people's national sovereignty.

The U.S. authorities paid a lip-serve to detente on the Korean peninsula, but, in actuality, they are not interested in it. It is their insidious purpose to deepen the division of Korea, create "two Koreas" and keep hold on South Korea for ever as a hotbed for a new war, the "first frontline nuclear offensive base" against the northern half of Korea and other socialist countries using a military lever called U.S. Forces' occupation.

They turned down our initiatives for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, such as tripartite talks, conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the phased armed reduction and all other reasonable proposals at all costs because they seek to step up their line of division and war under the presence of the U.S. Forces in South Korea.

Carlucci is now following in the footsteps of Weinberger, former secretary of defence of the Reagan administration, who was a most persistent executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and war against the DPRK.

If the U.S. authorities think that they can occupy South Korea forever by force of arms, it is a foolish miscalculation.

The United States must withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

#### **KCNA Criticizes Carlucci**

SK0606051688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0511 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—U.S. Defence Secretary Carlucci said at a meeting with Japanese "Defence Agency" chief Kawara in Tokyo on June 3 that "the United States will not cut back or withdraw its troops from South Korea," according to a foreign press report.

By making this remark the U.S. imperialist top-class war peddler betrays the brigandish intention of U.S. imperialism to keep hold on South Korea forever.

The massive anti-American movement now sweeping all over South Korea is a manifestation of the people's firm will not to allow the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea any longer, which is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation policy and colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists, uneasy about this, are craftily trying to lull the anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people and justify their occupation of South Korea while instigating the No Tae-u puppet clique to break the growing anti-American fighting spirit of the South Korean people at the point of the bayonet in their bid to keep their troops in South Korea for an indefinite period.

Carlucci's anachronistic remark in Tokyo is an intolerable mockery of the South Korean people who rose in the sacred struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism and for reunification and a blatant challenge to the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world who strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have no reason or pretext to remain in South Korea.

They must get out of South Korea at once, taking along all their nuclear weapons and military equipment as demanded by all the Korean people and the world people.

#### **South Korea**

##### **U.S. To Permit Entry of North Specialists**

SK0406005688 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0043 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 3 (YONHAP)—The U.S. Government has decided to issue entry visas to four North Korean hydropower specialists to attend a conference in San Francisco later this month, a move which seems to signal a policy shift with the Seoul Olympics in mind.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said Friday that the decision, which was construed as a virtual withdrawal of its diplomatic sanctions on North Korea taken after the bombing last year of a South Korean airliner, was made after consultations with the South Korean Government.

It reflects our interest in helping to reduce tensions and cultivate a proper atmosphere for North-South (Korean) dialogue, he said.

The spokesman said the U.S. sanctions, including a further tightening of its visa policy for North Korean applicants, still remain in full force. However, after careful review, we have decided to allow four North Korean specialists on hydropower to attend a conference in San Francisco later this month, he said.

In an exceptionally lengthy comment on a South Korean proposal for high-level talks with the North to discuss Pyongyang's participation in the Seoul games, the spokesman applauded the new initiative as demonstrating South Korea's commitment to peace and reunification of the Korean people.



The spokesman called on North Korea to demonstrate an equal dedication to reunification by responding positively to the South Korean offer.

Despite the recent KA-858 (the ill-fated Korean Air Flight 858) tragedy, important domestic concerns, and an understandable preoccupation with Olympic preparations, the South has made it a top priority to engage the North in constructive dialogue, he said.

A woman suspect in the bombing of Korean Air Flight 858 last year later confessed that she was a North Korean agent and that she and a male companion had planted bombs on the ill-fated plane which disappeared over the Andaman Sea off Burma with 115 people aboard.

On Friday, South Korean Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae proposed high-level talks with North Korea to discuss the North's participation in the Seoul Olympics, personnel exchanges and resumption of the stalled inter-Korean dialogue.

North Korea, demanding to co-host the Olympics, has said it will not take part in the Seoul games.

#### U.S. Decision Termed 'Exceptional'

SK0406093188 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0901 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—South Korean Government does not find any signs of eased diplomatic sanctions against North Korea in a recent U.S. decision to issue entry visas to four North Koreans, a Foreign Ministry official here said Saturday.

While commenting on a U.S. decision to allow four North Korean hydropower specialists to attend an international conference to be held in San Francisco later this month, the official said his ministry takes the decision as an extremely exceptional action.

The official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said the South Korean Foreign Ministry holds a view that the action was taken not on the basis of U.S.-North Korea relations but in consideration of the nature of the conference in which many world countries are supposed to participate.

On Friday, a U.S. State Department spokesman said his government decided to issue entry visas to four North Korean hydropower specialists to allow them attend the conference.

His remarks were widely construed as a virtual withdrawal of the U.S. Government's diplomatic sanctions against North Korea adopted after South Korean government officially blamed North Korea for the downing last year of a South Korean jetliner.

A woman suspect in the case later confessed that she was a North Korean agent and that she had planted bombs on the ill-fated plane which disappeared over the Andaman Sea off Burma with 115 people aboard.

Official Secretly Visited Pyongyang in April  
SK0506023488 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
5 Jun 88 p 2

[Report from Tokyo by correspondent Kang Chon-sok]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN on 4 June reported that a high-ranking official of the ROK Government secretly visited Pyongyang last April and negotiated with North Korean authorities on the issue of North Korea cooperating for the security of the Seoul Olympics for which the ROK offered substantial economic aid to the North.

This paper, citing a Japanese source, reported that this North-South negotiation was frustrated by the difference in views concerning the amount of the aid and by the defection of a North Korean information official, which led to the present relapse into heightened tensions between the North and the South.

As to the position of the ROK person in authority who visited North Korea, the paper explained, "He is one of President No Tae-u's top aids and he visited Pyongyang, along with the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, in a secret North-South contact in 1987. He is currently the top official in charge of the affairs of North-South relations at the working level."

According to the paper, during the North-South contact, the ROK side offered to provide the North with substantial economic aid as a token of appreciation for the North supplying relief goods for the South's flood victims in 1984, however, the negotiation reached a stumbling block as the North demanded \$4 billion, far exceeding what the ROK side had in mind.

At this, the ROK side suggested a willingness to increase the amount to \$900 million from the initial offer of \$300 million, and the negotiation continued. Meanwhile, however, Kim Chong-min, a high-ranking official of the North's Workers Party, defected, and Ho Tam, a North Korean Workers Party's Political Bureau member, who was visiting Seoul simultaneously to the ROK official's visit to Pyongyang, returned to North Korea, causing a complete rupture in the negotiation.

The paper noted that this has led to a series of hardline stances by the North, such as North Korean President Kim Il-sung's 21 May statement that North Korea will not participate in the Olympics, the North Korean envoy stationed in Geneva stating on 26 May that North Korea will not participate in the Olympic games held in the South even if cohosting of Olympics is realized, and North Korea's immediate rejection of the ROK's 2 June overture for ministerial talks.

The paper noted that President No Tae-u, who had an optimistic view of North-South dialogue, on 27 May expressed a rather pessimistic view of North-South dialogue when he ordered more intensive measures to counter terrorism, saying, "The present situation makes it impossible for us to preclude the possibility of North Korea's committing provocations to obstruct the Olympics," thus explaining the aforementioned situation.

**North, South Ministers May Meet at UN**  
SK0406235188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su will depart for New York Wednesday to attend the ongoing 3rd Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament. The session is scheduled for May 31-June 25.

During his stay through June 12, Choe will deliver a keynote speech on Friday on the Republic of Korea's stance on the arms reduction.

North Korea is expected to send its Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to the special session.

A Foreign Ministry official did not rule out the possibility of Choe's meeting with his North Korean counterpart Kim.

If the inter-Korean foreign ministers' meeting is realized, Choe is expected to urge his North Korean counterpart to seek ways of building mutual trust between Seoul and Pyongyang, including Pyongyang's participation in the Seoul Olympics.

Choe will become the first Korean foreign minister to address the U.N. General Assembly.

Minister Choe's address will be made possible as the special session on disarmament has decided to give representatives of observer countries, like the ROK, a chance to speak at the assembly.

Other observer nations are North Korea, Switzerland, and the Holy See. The Palestinian Liberation Organization along with Islamic Conference also hold observer status.

The special session on disarmament will be attended by most of the 159 member countries of the international body.

It was learned that about 25 heads of state and 54 foreign ministers will attend the session.

**JSP Help Sought for DPRK Olympic Invitation**  
OW0406125888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT  
4 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 4 KYODO—The head of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) said Saturday he wanted the cooperation of the Japan Socialist Party in urging North Korea to take part in the coming summer games.

Seoul's wish for the North's participation is expected to be conveyed to Pyongyang by former JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi when he goes to the North Korean capital shortly.

In an interview with Asahi Kameyama, managing editor of KYODO News Service, at the Olympic Center, Pak Se-chik, president of SLOOC, said a message for that purpose had been given to a Diet member of the JSP, which maintains close relations with Pyongyang.

"The door will be left open until the last minute (for North Korean entry)" Pak said.

"Since the Olympics transcend political stands, we want help from any quarters," he also said.

Pak said, in this context, he expected much from Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Samaranch said here this week he intended to visit Pyongyang in a last bid to get the North into the games.

Pak added he himself was willing to travel to Pyongyang any time.

South Korea was also ready to listen to the North's idea about cohosting the Games, if a ministerial-level conference with Pyongyang materialized as proposed by Seoul Friday, he said.

Pak, however, sounded negative to cohosting when he stressed that the ideal of the Olympics is having people from all over the world in one place.

"Without any guarantee of free travel (between the North and the South), staging the games in separate places would kill the spirit of the Olympics and might intensify the antagonism between the North and the South," he said.

Turning to Seoul's Olympic preparations, Pak said, all games facilities having been completed, one of the most important tasks for the organizers is to have all engineers and technicians fully versed in the computers and other high-tech devices to be used by the time the Games begin on September 17.

He cited training of staffs assigned to cultural events like youth camps during the Olympics as another matter of great concern for the SLOOC.

Reception of foreign visitors will be taken care of at "national level," Pak said. "By tradition, people in South Korea make it a virtue not to show off their hospitality. But we would provide all conveniences available in transportation, accommodation, and security during the Olympics," he added.

On calls by students and opposition political forces for cohosting the Games with the North, Pak said, in South Korea, even the minority would follow a majority decision once it is made.

"I remember some people objecting to the Asian Games in 1986, but the opposition quickly died down once the Games got under way," he said.

"These people this time have no intention of obstructing the Olympics. They are only trying to have the North in the Games," Pak emphasized.

**Parties Welcome Yi's Proposal to North**  
*SK0306230188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 4 Jun 88 p 1*

[Text] Both the ruling and opposition parties welcomed Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae's proposal yesterday for cabinet-level talks with the north.

The chief DJP spokesman Kim Chung-wi said that Yi's suggestion is a new government effort to solve the inter-Korea problem based on popular consensus.

The government's new approach to the issue well accommodated that spirit of President No Tae-u's talks a week ago with three opposition leaders, the ruling party spokesman said.

It is regarded as a great example of inter-party cooperation in dealing with the reunification issue, Kim said.

The PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said that his party supported the prime minister's suggestion, noting that the party president Kim Tae-chung proposed a meeting of south-north prime ministers at the May 28 Chongwadae talks.

The chief RDP spokesman So Chong-won said that he hoped the prime minister's proposal will provide an opportunity for both sides to improve their stalemated relationship.

So urged the north to respond to the proposal with sincerity for national harmony and reconciliation.

The NDRP spokesman Kim Mun-hong commented that Prime Minister's Yi's proposal is regarded as desirable for easing tension on the peninsula and for the success of the Seoul Olympics.

**Government Seeks To Take Lead**  
*SK0306232488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*4 Jun 88 p 2*

[Article by staff reporter Kim Song-pok: "Government Expresses Will To Take Lead in Dialogue With North Korea"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae's proposal for a high-level meeting between Seoul and Pyongyang is construed as the expression of the government's will to take the lead, domestically as well as externally, in communications with North Korea.

Recently, riding on the democratization mood in this society, various suggestions have been made directly to North Korea by some politicians and students over the head of the government.

The suggestions included a conference of the political parties of South and North Korea and a meeting of students from both sides.

Some student activists privately proposed a meeting of students at the truce village of Panmunjom on June 10, which was "welcomed" by North Korea.

Although Pyongyang refuses to resume the long-stalled Red Cross conference, economic talks and interparliamentary meetings, it recently initiated a suggestion for "joint meeting" of social organizations and talks between students.

The government, determined to block the students' "reckless" approach to the north, has thus made a broad overture that encompasses exchanges between different sectors including students.

Premier Yi said in his proposal yesterday that the high-level official talks should explore communications between politicians, businessmen, journalists, religious leaders, artists, writers, athletes, scholars and students.

The government had previously offered wide-ranging exchanges covering a variety of social sectors in a manifesto to North Korea in 1982 but Pyongyang ignored it.

The premier's proposal was also aimed at inducing North Korea to take part in the forthcoming Seoul Olympics, thereby securing trouble-free Games.

So, Premier Yi called on North Korea yesterday to respond to domestic and international wishes that the Olympics will serve as a catalyst to bring together not only East and West, but also the South and the North.

In addition, Yi urged the North to revive the existing channels of dialogue such as the Red Cross talks and economic and parliamentary meetings.



While ignoring Seoul's repeated calls for the resumption of the suspended talks, Pyongyang recently proposed new avenues of dialogue such as a disarmament conference and a social organizations meeting.

The government had little hope of seeing an early resumption of the Red Cross or other channels of inter-Korean dialogue. It thus offered a new form of contact with the primary aim to bring the northerners to the conference table before the Olympics get under way in September.

#### **Japan Supports Plan**

SK0606081488 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0550 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 (YONHAP)—The Japanese Government fully supports the proposed high-level talks between South and North Korea to discuss the North's participation in the Seoul Olympics, a Japanese Government source said Monday.

The source said his government evaluates the proposal, made Friday by South Korean prime minister Yi Hyon-chae, as a very realistic idea to resume the stalled inter-Korean dialogue.

The source also noted the proposal is concrete in all aspects and obtains support from both the ruling and opposition parties in South Korea.

The source further said that Japanese prime minister Noboru Takeshita will clarify his government's position on supporting Seoul's proposal at the upcoming summit among the seven industrialized countries. The summit talks are slated to begin June 19 in Toronto, Canada, with top leaders from the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy and Canada attending.

Should North Korea respond positively to the South's proposal, the Japanese government will probably consider withdrawing its diplomatic sanctions against Pyongyang which were taken after the destruction late last year of a South Korean airliner, according to the source.

A woman suspect in the case later confessed in Seoul that she was a North Korean agent and that she and a male companion planted explosive devices on the ill-fated jetliner which disappeared over the Andaman Sea off Burma last November with 115 people aboard.

#### **Government To Block Panmunjom Student Talks**

SK0406082988 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0740 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul June 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea's National Police Saturday launched a search for 35 leading members of a student activists' group in a bid to block their move to promote a meeting with North Korean students.

Police also decided to block the students' assembly and street march scheduled on the day of the proposed June 10 talks as well as a student rally slated for its eve.

Police said they will set up a number of makeshift checkpoints along the route leading to the truce village of Panmunjom, the proposed site for the talks, located about 25 miles north of Seoul.

Education Minister Kim Yong-sik, meanwhile, urged students to refrain from making radical demands by saying that their calls for holding the talks and for co-hosting of the Olympics were unreasonable in view of their status as students. He warned their proposals could be exploited by North Korea for malicious purposes.

In his letter sent Saturday to the presidents and deans of colleges and universities across the country, Kim said any proposal or contact with North Korea should be sanctioned only at the governmental level.

The government party also demanded that students suspend their moves to promote the talks by saying that such efforts will not be helpful for the nation's reunification but will only be exploited by North Korea.

In a statement read by party spokesman Kim Chung-wi, the ruling party expressed grave concern over the efforts of student activists to realize the Panmunjom talks and called on the government to deal sternly with the activists.

Meanwhile, delegates of the South Korean students to the talks held a news conference Saturday at Yonsei University and announced a four-point agenda for the talks.

The students said they are holding the talks to lay the groundwork for self-reliant exchanges of people from various walks of life between South and North Korea, and to end the mistrust and misunderstanding which have built up between the two Koreas.

They said the talks will focus on a joint march by South and North Korean students across the Korean peninsula, a permanent mutual exchange of students, ways to realize co-hosting of the upcoming Olympic games by South and North Korea, and confirmation of the whereabouts of the 10 million people whose families were separated because of the division of the Korean peninsula.

#### **Police Pledge To Block March**

SK0506003088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters intends to exert all efforts to block the expected students march to Panmunjom for a meeting with students from North Korea on June 10.

Labeling the planned meeting as "illegal," the national police vowed to intercept students if they head for the proposed meeting place of Panmunjom.

Police intend to apprehend the 35 students who were chosen as representatives for the meeting. Arrest warrants have been handed down to the police across the country along with their pictures.

Police plan to set up a blockade near university campuses across the country for two days, June 9 and 10, and then seal off Yonsei University where the student delegation to the south-north meeting will be inaugurated.

Police also intend to increase check-up operations on the Tongil-no road leading to the Imjingak to intercept any student heading for the meeting place.

Cho Chong-sok, national police chief, will issue a statement calling for restraint by students and voluntary withdrawal of the meeting proposal.

In spite of stern warning from the government authorities, some 6,000 students held campus rallies at eight universities yesterday, making it clear that they will push forward with the proposed meeting.

The so-called national student representatives council held a rally on the campus of Yonsei University, finalizing the list of the 13-member delegation to the meeting.

Kim Chung-ki, philosophy major senior of Seoul National University, was chosen as chief delegate.

Kim and other delegate members made it clear that they are determined to go ahead with the plan for the cause of co-hosting the Olympics and the eventual reunification of the two divided halves of Korea.

#### Prosecution To 'Get Tough'

SK0506005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Prosecutor-General Yi Chong-nam has warned that the prosecution authorities will get tough with reckless and irresponsible student activities along leftist ideological lines because they benefit only North Korea.

Recent activities by activist student are dancing to the music played by North Korea for its camouflaged peace and unification strategies.

Law enforcement authorities, he said, could not sit idle by with their arms folded, doing nothing about the serious threat students pose not only to the national security but also the safety and livelihoods of citizens.

The activities siding with North Korea against South Korea, enumerated by the nation's top prosecutor, include the claim that the KAL flight destruction was the work of South Korea, the United States and Bahrain.

Others include the claim that South Korea triggered the Korean War by invading North Korea and recent proposal for a meeting between students of south and north Korea.

All of these were clearly in violation of existing laws. Such irresponsible activities should be clamped down on for the protection of the free democratic system, he said.

Yi also vehemently criticized student protests for their violent and criminal nature, saying that activists have no qualms about seizing railroad tracks, attacking public buildings with bombs they have made and seizing the offices of president of their universities.

He also called the attention of the public to the fact that the activist students distribute North Korean propaganda, suspecting that they are planning on pulling off a kind of revolution along the North Korean strategy lines.

#### Students Seek Meeting

SK0306234288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 4 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Despite the government policy to ban non-governmental contact between south and north Korea, college students in the south are trying to meet with their northern counterparts at Panmunjom on June 10.

To this end, various underground student groups have inaugurated a body called "special committee for the unification of the motherland."

"Sochongnyon," the federation of Seoul student representatives, has been recruiting students for the "June 10 south-north student conference."

A wall poster which appeared at the Kwanak campus of Seoul National University [SNU] recently said, "Let's send letters to the north Korean college students." Similar wall posters were also found at other schools.

The student council of Yonsei University distributed yesterday leaflets urging students to write "friendship" letters for the northern students for the sake of "national reconciliation."

The council intends to deliver directly letters to students from north Korea at Panmunjom.

About 3,000 students from Seoul's 18 universities assembled at Kyonghui University yesterday afternoon to adopt a resolution for the projected Panmunjom meeting.

The resolution denounced the government for its stance that there should be only governmental contact between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Leading members of the special committee reportedly are preparing letters and gifts which they intend to deliver at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Thirteen students, including Kim Chung-ki, a senior at the state-run SNU, will be picked as representatives of the southern student delegation, campus sources said. Kim first proposed student contact between south and north in a campaign for the election of the school's student council.

The students, along with other students, plan to stage an overnight sit-in at Yonsei University on June 9 and march toward Panmunjom the next day.

Kim and other student leaders said the conceived Panmunjom conference will discuss ways to facilitate national unification and realize co-hosting of the Seoul Olympics.

"The meeting will help promote the unification of the divided territory," one student activist observed.

The SNU senior Kim first initiated the movement when he ran for president of the SNU student council in March, but it failed to attract much attention among students then.

However, it emerged as a hot issue last month when Cho Song-man, an SNU sophomore, stabbed himself and jumped to his death from Myongdong Cathedral on May 15. He called for an early realization of national unification and co-hosting of the Seoul Olympics.

The government and university administrators are on the alert to block the Panmunjom meeting.

Police have also announced that they will block the "June 10 south-north student conference."

Minister of Education Kim Yong-sik Thursday called on the presidents of 37 universities and colleges in Seoul to step up their efforts to persuade their students to stop any illegal contact with north Korean students.

Stressing that discussion on national unification issues at universities should be approached only from an academic perspective, the minister said "the dialogue channel with north Korea should be unified into the government."

He also plans to hold similar meetings with the heads of universities and colleges across the country to ask them to do their best to persuade and educate students to refrain from such illegal activities.

### Students Seek Talks With Menetrey

SK0406082288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0700 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] At around 1330 this afternoon, four university students who are also delegates to the 10 June North-South student talks—as chosen by the National Council of University Student Representatives—went to the U.S. Forces Korea Command in Yongsan-Dong, Seoul and requested a meeting with Menetrey, commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command. They also requested permission to use Panmunjom [for North-South student talks] and cooperation [in holding the talks]. As they did this, police took them away to the police station. Seoul's Yongsan Police Station arrested four students, including Mr (Hwang Pong-yol), chairman of Sejong University's special committee for the reunification of the fatherland. The students are now being questioned.

While shouting such slogans as "Immediately allow free exchanges between North Korea and South Korea" in front of the main gate of the U.S. Forces Korea Command, the students, who were wearing Korean national flags over their chests, attempted to break through the main gate. The police, who had anticipated the students' arrival, then took them away to the police station.

The students said that on 27 May, they sent Menetrey, commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, a letter requesting permission to use Panmunjom, that he had not given them a reply, and that, therefore, they were visiting the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command in person. In response to the students' request for a meeting, (Waller), spokesman for the U.S. Forces Korea Command, in an English-language statement titled "Letter to Students," said that the Korean Government has the innate right to permit the use of Panmunjom and that the U.S. Forces Korea have nothing to do with this.

### Parties Oppose Student Talks

SK0406121988 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1159 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling and three main opposition parties Saturday urged student activists to restrain themselves from pushing ahead with a meeting with their North Korean counterparts.

It marks the first time that all political parties, including the opposition parties, proclaimed a uniformed stance toward students' activism.

The students had proposed to North Korean students in last April that a meeting of South and North Korean students be held on June 10 at the truce village of Panmunjom. The government has, however, warned that it would not allow such a meeting.



Despite the government's warning, the students were reportedly planning to march to the border truce village of Panmunjom to meet with North Korean students and discuss reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy expressed a hope that the students would discuss with the government to determine proper ways of having such a meeting. The party also exhorted the government to have a sincere discussion with the students about the proposed talks.

The government said, in announcing its basic position of the issue of reunification Thursday, that it would liberalize public debates on the issue, but that the government should remain the sole channel for contacts with the North.

Reunification of South and North Korea has been the most important emotional issue in Korea since 1945 when Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule. Students have claimed the United States and the Soviet Union were responsible for the division of the Korean peninsula at that time.

Another opposition Reunification Democratic Party [as received] also called upon the students to refrain from going too far in demanding the meeting by warning that the outcome of a proposed student meeting between the two Koreas might undermine the national consensus on the unification issues.

Third opposition New Democratic Republican Party said it was desirable that the students take prudent attitude, considering various complicated situations that can be derived from North Korea [as received] possible attempt to exploit the meeting for their own political purposes.

#### **DJP, RDP Urge Restraint**

*SK0406235788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday called for restraint by students in pushing for a meeting with North Korean students.

RDP spokesman So Chong-won commented, "We understand the pure motivation of the students calling for a meeting with North Korean students, but it is still unrealistic in consideration of our situation."

The other opposition group, the Party for Peace and Democracy, however, withheld taking a clear-cut stance on the plan for the inter-Korean students' meeting, adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude.

Instead, PPD spokesman Yi sang-su urged the government authorities to settle the issue of students meeting through dialogue with students, citing Prime Minister Yi

Hyon-chae's Friday statement suggesting the exchange of politicians, students and people in other social sectors between South and North Korea.

RDP spokesman So said that the students meeting between the South and North may split national opinion on the unification issue and be capitalized on by forces seeking to topple the free democratic system.

But the government should not attempt to deter by physical force such a students meeting stemming from pure motivations but persuade them into cancelling their plan through dialogue, said Rep. So.

#### **Security Meeting With U.S. To Begin 7 June**

*SK0606081988 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0540 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—The annual South Korean-U.S. security consultation meeting will open here Tuesday for a three-day run with the top agenda item expected to be the projected defense burden sharing requested by the United States.

The meeting, which will be co-chaired by South Korean Defense Minister O Cha-pok and U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, is also expected to discuss bilateral security cooperation to guarantee that the Olympic games to be held in Seoul this fall will be safe and successful.

A South Korean Defense Ministry spokesman said the two sides will review developments on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia in connection with North Korea's recent improvement of its pre-emptive attack capability and military relations with the Soviet Union as well as the Soviet policy for advancing into the Asia-Pacific region.

Delegates of the two countries will also discuss a wide range of issues including improvement of the joint defense system, expansion of technical cooperation for South Korea's defense industry, and military cooperation after the Seoul Olympic games, according to the spokesman.

Amid reports of a U.S. request last month for South Korea to share the defense burden, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary William Taft said here that he and O discussed specific items concerning South Korea's additional efforts to share the burden for mutual defense on the Korean peninsula.

Taft, who met with O and Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su during a two-day visit, said he did not seek any definite response but expected a response when Carlucci comes to Seoul for the annual security consultation meeting.

Despite Taft's optimism, South Korean officials have told the Korean media about the difficulties in fully meeting the U.S. demand.

An official tally showed that the South Korean government paid 287.6 million U.S. dollars in cash last year to support U.S. troops in Korea in addition to 1.6 billion dollars in indirect support.

Taft said South Korea, which spends some 30,000 dollars a year for each of the 43,000 U.S. troops in Korea, is one of the most substantial examples of burden sharing among the U.S. allies.

South Korea spends more than five percent of its gross national product (GNP) more than one-third of its government budget on defense.

**Choe Kwang-su Meets With U.S. Arms Specialist**  
*SK0606081188 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0523 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su met with U.S. arms control specialist Edward Rowny Monday to discuss the recent Moscow summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Rowny, special adviser to the U.S. President on arms control matters, arrived here Sunday to brief South Korean officials on summit discussions of such issues as security for the Seoul Olympics and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Rowny is scheduled to leave Korea on Tuesday.

**Student Activist Dies From Self-immolation**  
*SK0606072088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0627 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP)—A radical student activist from a Seoul university who set himself on fire two days ago calling for the early reunification of South and North Korea died Monday from the injuries he suffered, school officials said.

Pak Nae-chon, a 24-year-old Korean literature major, had shouted anti-government and anti-American slogans from atop the five-story student union building on the Sungail University campus before pouring paint thinner over his body and setting himself on fire.

Pak's death was the third suicide in two months by radical students involved in anti-government and anti-American protests.

**Prime Minister Supports Prisoner Release**  
*SK0406041088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0349 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Yi Yon-chae Saturday pledged maximum support in meeting the opposition's demand for the release of political dissidents.

In a news conference on the 10th day of his premiership, Yi also said the government will fully cooperate in the National Assembly's investigations into alleged corruption scandals during the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Pointing out that the government's primary position is to leave no sanctuary in the investigation of corruption, Yi said if clear violations of the law are revealed, strict probes and proper actions should follow.

Yi reaffirmed the government's support for public discussions on reunification, but stressed that any contact with North Korea should be made only at the government level.

Yi said, however, that radical theories put forward recently by some segments of society coincide with such North Korean demands as co-hosting of the Olympic games, withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Korea, and abolition of the Military Armistice Agreement.

He emphasized that any approach to reunification should be made under the premise of protecting free democracy.

Concerning the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju, Yi disclosed that a total of 145 additional casualties—three dead, 37 missing and 105 injured—have been reported to the government. The previous official death toll stood at 191.

He said the government will expedite compensation for the victims and their families while erecting a monument and building a park at the cemetery where victims are interred.

Regarding the projected local autonomy, Yi said the government has already revised laws and regulations for the implementation of local autonomy, adding that the government will decide on the timing for forming local legislative bodies by consulting with the ruling and opposition parties.

Yi also said his government will maintain a close relationship with the opposition-dominated parliament through high-level consultations with both the ruling and opposition party leaders even while the legislature is adjourned.



**Vows 'Maximum' Leniency**  
*SK0406234788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
5 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chaе said yesterday that the government will take lenient measures, to the maximum extent, for political detainees showing repentance over their past deeds.

But he made it clear that the government is not considering a sweeping release of all detainees, as demanded by the opposition camp.

During a press meeting held on the occasion of the 100th day after his inauguration, Yi said, "The government will be magnanimous to the maximum extent, in view of the need for judicial independence and legal order, it is not responsible behavior for the government to set free all of them."

The release of the so-called "prisoners of conscience" is one of many hot political issues raised by the opposition camp which is certain to dominate the unicameral National Assembly.

During the question-and-answer session, Premier Yi revealed that the government is receiving reports on the victims of the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising since last May 18. As of Wednesday, there had been 145 reports of possible victims, he said.

The figure broke down to three dead, 37 missing and 105 wounded, the premier said. The reports will be received until June 18.

The government's official tally of the fatal victims of the tragic Kwangju turmoil stood at 192.

The premier said that as a result of separate interviews with wounded victims and the families of the dead from May 19 to 31, 196 people had expressed the hope to find a job.

"The government will do its best to arrange jobs for them" Yi said.

Asked if the government has any intention to actively investigate the irregularities committed during the rule of former president Chon Tu-hwan, Yi replied, "If there is evidence, the government will take action."

"There is no change in the government's stance that there is no sanctuary from the investigation of irregularities.

"However, it runs counter to the democratic principle to launch investigations based on groundless rumors," he noted.

As for the labor disputes, Yi manifested that the government will deal sternly with both employers and workers in accordance with relevant laws if violence and unfair acts take place.

However, he added that the government will refrain from interfering in labor disputes as much as possible to give them a chance to settle problems through dialogue.

As to the erupting debate on the unification issue, Yi said that an approach to the subject should be taken on the basis of the liberal democratic system.

Premier Yi also said that a committee on the development of the west coast will be formed soon with 20 or less officials and experts as members.

The committee to be led by Premier Yi will work for the development of the west coast region, namely Chung-chong and Cholla provinces which have been less favored in the government's development plans in the past.

Yi said that the committee will map out plans to construct industrial complexes, advanced technological sites, highways, railroads, ports and airports and to explore sightseeing places.

**DJP Not Opposed To Indirect Chon Probe**  
*SK0506013488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 5 Jun 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] The ruling party opposes direct investigation of former President Chon Tu-hwan in any probe of irregularities allegedly committed by his government.

But it is ready to subject Chon to written inquiries and solicit testimonies, a high-ranking DJP official who wanted to remain anonymous said yesterday.

His remark represents a quantum leap from the ruling Democratic Justice Party's previous stance that the former President should never be investigated for any purpose nor by any means.

"Even former presidents should be probed if there is anything to be probed," said the official, quoting President No Tae-u's famous catch phrase "There are no sanctuaries in our drive against corruption."

But he quickly added, "We should never choose a means that could be regarded as political retaliation."

In a warning to the opposition, which has campaigned for a full-scale investigation of Chon, he said, "An increasing number of our party members demand that opposition lawmakers should be probed, too, for alleged irregularities in raising political funds."



For this reason, the DJP official said, a special parliamentary panel proposed by the opposition to investigate scandals of the Fifth Republic should not be named "A special committee for the investigation of Fifth Republic irregularities."

A majority of DJP lawmakers demand that it instead be called "a special committee to probe political scandals of the past," he said.

Thus it would be able to investigate all allegations of wrongdoing by both ruling and opposition party lawmakers, and the former President, the DJP official said.

Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republic Party immediately opposed the DJP scheme.

NDRP Secretary-General Choe Kak-kyu told reporters yesterday morning that his party will block any attempt to investigate opposition lawmakers.

Choe charged that the ruling party is attempting to divert attention away from the Fifth Republic.

Turning to the 1980 Kwangju incident, the DJP official said the ruling party is willing to accept opposition demands to determine who ordered troops to open fire on civilians.

An on-site reenactment of the bloody disturbances in which nearly 200 Kwangju citizens and soldiers died could be made, he said.

It would be participated in by Kwangju citizens and commanders and soldiers of the Army units dispatched to suppress the civil uprising, he said.

Most of the commanders are still on active duty, though most enlisted members have retired, he said.

At the same time, he said, a full-scale investigation should be made into widespread, malicious rumors which are believed to have aggravated the situation, he said.

It should be determined who spread the rumors and whether they were true, he said.

One of the rumors was that the soldiers had come from Kyongsang-do to exterminate Cholla-do people.

Reiterating the ruling party's stance on the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident, he said, "We want a thorough, fair probe made to clear all popular suspicion."

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**Seven Internal Security Act Detainees Released**  
*BK0306151888 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
1504 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia freed on Friday seven people detained in a police crackdown last October under the Internal Security Act (ISA), according to the main opposition political party which had two members among the seven.

The Democratic Action Party (DAP) said two of its members of Parliament, Dr Tan Seng Giaw and V. David, were among the seven released but could not name the other five persons.

The party's Acting Secretary-General Lee Lam Thye told BERNAMA the two MPs telephoned their wives earlier Friday about their release.

Family sources however named four of the five as women activists Cecilia Ng and Lim Chin Chin and Chinese educationists Sim Mou Yu and Lim Fong Seng.

Police declined to confirm the release, but said "just wait for the (press) statement".

The seven released Friday were among more than 100 people detained in October and November last year in a police crackdown on politicians, educationists and environmentalists to defuse racial tension in the country.

Lee welcomed the release of the two DAP leaders but said the party regretted that the government was only able to release "so few as we had expected more to be freed".

Among DAP leaders still under detention are the party's Secretary-General Lim Kit Siang and Vice-Chairman Karpal Singh.

**Opposition Party Members Freed**  
*BK0306132488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT*  
3 Jun 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 3 (AFP)—Seven people, including two MPs from the main opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP), were released Friday from detention under the Internal Security Act (ISA), a senior DAP official said.

Madhavan Nair, DAP assemblyman for Selangor State, said that MPs Tan Siang Giaw and Vethimuthu David, who is also secretary-general of the Malaysian Trade Union Congress, were freed.

Police could not immediately be reached for confirmation.

Mr Nair said five other MPs, including opposition leader Lim Kit Siang, who is also the DAP secretary-general, his son, Lim Guan Eng, DAP Deputy Chairman Karpal Singh, Perumal Patto and Lau Dak Kee were still detained where Chinese educators Lim Fong Seng and Sim Mow You, lecturer Cecilia Ng Choon Sim, Teresa Lim Chin Chin, a member of the Social Reform Movement Aliran, and Suhaimi Said, legal adviser to the opposition Partai Sa-Islam (PAS).

David Anthony, Teresa Lim's husband, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he received a call from his wife at 5:00 p.m. to say she had been released. "She said that she will have to sign some papers before coming home."

Mr Nair said "We are delighted with the release but will be even more delighted if the other remaining ISA detainees are released."

"The DAP calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all ISA detainees. If not, they should be charged in an open court of law," he said.

Officials said there are still about 43 people under ISA detention.

A total of 119 people were arrested under ISA, which provides for detention without trial, in a sweep against dissidents and alleged racial extremists between October and December last year.

Deputy Home Minister Megat Junid Megat Ayub told Parliament in March that 58 had been freed unconditionally, 49 issued with detention orders, 10 with restriction orders and two with expulsion orders.

**Mahathir Comments on Internal Security Act**  
*BK0506063088 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
0544 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Sunday, the government did not reject certain views of opposition groups in the country but in fact they can play their rightful role by forwarding views which will benefit the country.

He said they had the right to criticise anything the government did but their criticisms should not run smack of racial sentiments which could incite riots in the country.

The government took stern action by detaining certain opposition members not because they opposed the government but because they tried to influence the people's thinking and cause riots, he said when launching the Selangor state-level Loyalty With the People Movement at Sungai Besar District, about 120 km from here.

Last Friday, the government released seven persons detained between October and December last year.

The seven, included two members of Parliament of the main opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP), were among 106 people arrested under the Internal Security Act (ISA) to defuse racial tension in the country. Fifty-six others have already been released.

Dr Mahathir said in November last year, a group tried to create riots in the country, adding that if they had been successful, this would have affected government development efforts and brought much suffering.

However, he believed those involved had in them some spirit of nationalism, but owing to their lack of loyalty to the nation, they were willing to resort to such action.

He stressed that the attitude of a local union leader who recently sought the assistance of, and supported a foreign country not to import Malaysian goods also proved his disloyalty to Malaysia, much to the country's loss and also the people's.

"Such are the disloyal people whom the government detains. They are not only disloyal to the country but also to the people and their workers," he said.

The government's firm stand was to safeguard the people's freedom and not for its own ends, he added.

He said it was because of this, the government planned the Loyalty With the People Movement to promote spirit of loyalty among the people and leaders as there were also leaders disloyal to the people.

Dr Mahathir said sense of loyalty was vital to enable the government develop the nation although to some people, all these tasks should be carried out by the government alone.

He said the government did not have the power to implement these programmes unless given the mandate by people who are loyal.

The movement was not politically-motivated but aimed at fostering loyalty which was declining in the people who are also unappreciative of the good life and lacking in national pride, he said.

Dr Mahathir stressed that the people's loyalty would assist the government in its development efforts and bring the country on par with other developed nations.

"The people must be loyal to the leaders and not let themselves be influenced by those with self-interest at heart as the power to determine the leadership rests with the people," he said.

The prime minister said in view of current political situation, the people should hold on to this power so that development efforts could continue and not be influenced by those who were trying to wrest control, for in the end, the people would be the losers and be disunited.

#### **Explains Detention Period**

*BK0406084888 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0806 GMT 4 Jun 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Saturday the government does not intend to detain forever those arrested under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

The length of time a person is detained under the ISA depends on the detainee himself, he said when commenting on the government's release Friday of seven persons detained between October and December last year.

The seven, who included two members of Parliament of the main opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP), were among 106 people arrested under the ISA to defuse racial tension in the country. Fifty-six others have already been released.

Mahathir said a detainee will be interviewed by the appeal board which will recommend to the government whether he or she should be released.

"If the board recommends that a detainee should be freed, then he (or she) will be freed," he told reporters after inaugurating youth day and week celebrations here.

#### **Singapore**

#### **1-Year Detention Order Issued Against Seow**

*BK0506115888 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 5 Jun 88*

[Text] The government has issued a detention order for 1 year against Francis Seow. The Home Affairs Ministry says this is to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of Singapore. It also says so that there can be no doubt about the reason for this detention order, the government intends to release Seow shortly before the expiry of this order and in time for the next general election.

The government does not believe Seow has revealed the whole truth in his statutory declaration. But what he has admitted to merely establishes that he had been courting, if not colluding, with an American diplomat and senior State Department officials to lead a group of lawyers and professionals into opposition politics. Seow had cultivated the Americans to seek their backing for his political plans and provide a safety net.

The government says the Americans encouraged Seow, supported his political plans, and instigated other dissident lawyers to join his ranks. They also gave him the impression that asylum would be forthcoming when needed. Seow was thus beholden to the Americans for their support and prospects of asylum.



The government says Seow had made himself a willing party for interference in Singapore's domestic affairs by foreign representatives. It adds that Seow's intention to contest the general election is public knowledge, and now that his links with the American diplomat and officials have been exposed, he is unlikely to obtain fresh backing or funding from any foreign source before the next general election.

The government says it will not detain him longer than necessary to deprive him from reverting to his former activities. Seow's release will be subject to conditions to prevent him from associating with foreign diplomats or traveling outside Singapore without the consent of the director of the Internal Security Department. But, there will be no restriction on Seow's political rights. The government says, like any other citizen who wishes to, he can stand for election.

**Probes Show No Evidence of U.S. Funds to Seow**  
*BK0406121588 Singapore Domestic Service in English*  
*1100 GMT 4 Jun 88*

[Text] Investigations into detainee Francis Seow's finances are today inconclusive and have not revealed any evidence of payments of U.S. Government funds to Seow. In a statement on details of Seow's finances today the government said since November 1985, Seow has received a total of \$900,000 [currency not specified] over and above the earnings of his law firm. This, he claims, were from business ventures and services rendered overseas and loans from friends.

In a new statutory declaration sworn on 26 May, Seow has given an account to his bank overdraft, loans, and sources of income—\$850,000 came from individuals outside Singapore and beyond this jurisdiction.

Besides (May Sia), alias (Sia Mooi Guat) who lent him \$350,000, the government says five other people supposedly gave Seow a total of \$500,000. Yet Seow says he does not know their whereabouts although he said three of them are fugitives from the law. Seow received about \$280,000 from Chew Teck Ee's son, alias C.K. Tan, a Hong Kong businessman in 1985.

According to Seow, Chew is wanted by the independent Commission Against Corruption in Hong Kong and as a fugitive in Canada. The Internal Security Department [ISD] has not been able to trace or identify him. Chew paid the money into an account in Hong Kong.

In his statutory declaration, Seow explained that although he made money from some business deals in the past, he kept it offshore in Hong Kong for tax reasons and did not use these earnings to discharge his debts. He also said he needed the money as a contingency fund for personal expenses.

The government statement further revealed that the Low brothers who caused the collapse of Kah Wah Bank in Hong Kong paid Seow a total of \$80,000 in two installments in 1987 and 1988. They were charged for fraud, jumped bail in January this year, and are now in Taiwan.

Seow claims the money he received was for legal advice and coordination of the Low brothers' problems in Hong Kong. But he has never had any certificate to practice as a barrister in Hong Kong.

The government statement said the ISD has not been able to interview these persons to determine whether Seow's statements are true. It has not also been able to determine whether these loans and payments were bona fide transactions, or if not, who the ultimate originators of the funds were. But it has established that Seow has paid off loans and overdrafts amounting to \$460,535 at the end of 1985. When the ISD first noticed this fact, it concluded that Seow had suddenly become solvent and wants to know how he obtained the money. Now Seow claims the funds are personal loans from friends and acquaintances and commissions and legal fees for work done outside Singapore and, as a result, not certifiable.

The government says this is insufficient to determine whether Seow has received the money from any foreign powers or their agent.

## Cambodia

**Leaders Support Sihanouk-Proposed Meeting**  
*BK0606061688 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT*  
*6 Jun 88*

[Text] The leaders of the PRK have adopted Prince Sihanouk's proposal for a meeting between the four Cambodian factions with the participation of some leaders from the Nonaligned Movement.

This approval was expressed in the 3 June messages sent by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba; and to Robert Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe. It was also mentioned in the messages from Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, to Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, and to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO.

In their messages, the Cambodian leaders pointed out:

"During the last 9 years, the Cambodian people have been fighting a subversive and undeclared war whose aim was to revive the Pol Pot gang and bring it back to power. In the crucible of this struggle, we have scored significant successes in the rebuilding of the country systematically devastated under the Pol Pot regime.

"Thanks to the all-around progress achieved by the Cambodian people, especially in the expansion and consolidation of its armed forces that now have the capability to assume the national defense task, the PRK and SRV Governments have agreed to the annual partial withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia. Six such withdrawals had taken place from 1982 to 1987 and the seventh scheduled from now on to the end of 1988 will involve 50,000 volunteers.

"Moreover, in order to show the PRK's goodwill in the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and its desire to establish relations of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness with Thailand, the PRK and SRV Governments have decided to move the Vietnamese volunteers 30 km away from the Cambodian-Thai border.

"The PRK approved the proposal put forth in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 by Indonesia and Vietnam concerning a 'cocktail party'. The national reconciliation policy proclaimed on 27 August 1987 by the PRK and its statement in October 1987 on a political solution to the Cambodian problem as well as the two Sihanouk-Hun Sen meetings in France reflected the goodwill of the PRK in the search for an equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem."

Furthermore, the PRK leaders wished that the presidents of the sixth, seventh, and eighth summits of the nonaligned countries would be present at such a meeting since these summits had adopted resolutions relating to Cambodia and Southeast Asia with the consensus of all parties concerned. They added that the date and calendar of the meeting should be decided upon by the participants themselves and one of the capitals of India, Cuba, or Zimbabwe could be chosen as its venue.

In conclusion, the PRK leaders stressed their hope to receive a positive answer from the leaders and members of the Nonaligned Movement as well as from all parties concerned, appreciating that with their contribution a quick equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem would be found, thus contributing to the common struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

**Army Paper Editorial on SRV Troop Pullout**  
*BK0406044188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[KANGTOAP PRACHEACHON PADEVOAT editorial: "While Expanding the Cambodia-Vietnam Traditional Militant Solidarity, We Pledge To Further Advance Toward Ensuring Responsibility for All Tasks"—date not given]

[Text] In furtherance of the implementation of the Cambodian-Vietnamese-Lao summit conference agreement of February 1983, the PRK Defense Ministry recently issued a communique on the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers in 1988, involving about 50,000 men.

Every year in the past, a contingent of the Vietnamese Army volunteers was withdrawn from Cambodia in accordance with the unswerving spirit and goodwill of our two governments of Cambodia and Vietnam.

This year's withdrawal involves a larger number of Vietnamese Army volunteers and is of nationwide significance. This includes the total withdrawal of the Field Supreme Command of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia. This is a clear proof of the genuine growth of our KPRAF and their gradual advance toward independently taking charge of all tasks. We are very proud of the immense achievements made in all fields by our Cambodian revolution with the wholehearted and sincere physical, intellectual and moral assistance, and sacrifice of flesh and blood by the Vietnamese Army volunteers, thus enabling our PRK regime to stand firmly during the past nearly 10 years.

The entire party and all our Armed Forces and people will always remember and never forget all the sacrifices made for our Cambodian people by the Vietnamese Army volunteers. In the past as well as at present, at the request of the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese Army volunteers have, several times, come to help our Cambodian people. And after our Cambodian people became stable and were saved from the enemy's threats, they always withdrew back home. This is genuine goodwill reflected in Cambodian-Vietnamese relations and solidarity. Every withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers has always been carried out following discussion and agreement between the two sides, Cambodia and Vietnam. It has not been carried out due to pressure from or conditions set by any other parties or any superpower forces.

The Cambodian revolution has entered a new stage and created its position of strength and position of victory following the resounding 1984-85 dry-season offensive. Our position of strength and position of victory both along the border and inside the country have enabled the forces of our Cambodian revolution to advance step by step toward the state of mastery while causing the enemy forces to deteriorate and weaken further. Our KPRAF have assumed responsibility for many important points along the border, thus enabling the Vietnamese Army volunteers to return home every year. In the interior of the country, we have successfully built powerful resources and forces for attacking the enemy.

After implementing the party Central Committee fifth session's resolution of aiming everything toward the localities and building villages and communes as a firm base of the revolution, we have built hundreds of firm villages and communes throughout the country and many other villages and communes have become localities which are capable of fighting the enemy effectively and independently.

In sum, in this new situation, our forces have been strengthened and expanded firmly to another extent, thus gradually becoming capable of effectively ensuring the defense of our motherland by themselves. As for the enemy forces, despite immense assistance from China and the United States and the direct support from Thailand, they have dwindled rapidly with each passing day and are heading inevitably toward total collapse.

During the past several years, more misled persons have repented and returned to the revolution and the internal rift within the enemy ranks has become even more tense and fierce. No matter what schemes they have resorted to, the Beijing expansionists have failed to fulfill their design to destroy our revolution. At present, the only insane tune they can sing to lull the Cambodian remnants is that they would topple our revolutionary regime after the Vietnamese troops are totally withdrawn in 1990. Meanwhile, in the international arena, the Beijing Chinese have kept speaking ill of Vietnam and maneuvered to destroy the meeting between Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk in an attempt to create obstacles to the advance toward reaching a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

In the face of the new situation, new tasks, and new position of advance in this current stage of our Cambodian revolution, our cadres, combatants, and people should strive to create new abilities and new combat strength to enable our Cambodian revolution to further develop even more vigorously. It is imperative to continue expanding the traditions of Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity and cooperation and strive to build lofty sense of responsibility in order to build combat efficiency and capabilities to lead and command all sectors and all levels. It is imperative to heighten our sense of vigilance and continue attacking the enemy right at its weak points. While the enemy is deteriorating and facing chaos, we must stimulate the proselytization movement in a vigorous and in-depth manner.

Along the border, we must continue to stand firmly and must not let ourselves be misled by the enemy's psychological warfare to lure us to its side. It is imperative to enhance our capabilities to cut off the enemy's routes and crossing points and bar its efforts to send manpower, war materiel, and food supply into the interior of the country.

Inside the country, it is imperative to pay particular attention to villages and communes and strive to build more firm villages and communes throughout the country, thus turning them into the sources for combating the implanted enemy and attacking the small groups of enemy infiltrators attempting to rob our people and enabling villages and communes to become the sources for supplying powerful combat forces to fulfill the needs of the front. It is imperative to remember and learn from the heroic model of the Vietnamese Army volunteers who dare to sacrifice everything for the Cambodian

people, study the noble spirit of the Vietnamese mothers and sisters who have sent their beloved sons, brothers, and husbands to help liberate our Cambodian motherland.

We pledge to forever preserve the bond of Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity.

May Cambodia-Vietnam friendship and cooperation flourish forever.

May this seventh repatriation of the Vietnamese Army volunteers proceed successfully and safely.

**SRV Soldiers Killed in 'Mutiny' by Villagers**  
*BK0606040088 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] On 7 and 8 May, the Cambodian people in Ta Ok, Tbeng Chrung, and Chhuk Meas villages in Thla Chun commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province, attacked and killed two Vietnamese enemies while they were putting poison in drinking water to kill our people; and on 18 May, Cambodian soldiers posted at Lar village, in cooperation with militiamen in Trapeang Kreung village, Yeay Ang commune, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, mutinied against the Vietnamese enemy, killing two of them and wounding three others while they were plundering our people's cows.

Presently, our people, compatriot militiamen, and soldiers, as they have been furiously indignant against the Vietnamese aggressors, are jointly conducting revolting attacks and killed or wounded them more and more frequently.

Our people would no longer allow the Vietnamese to oppress and massacre them at their will. They clearly see that the path of their survival is to reunite to completely wipe out the Vietnamese enemy from our Cambodian territory.

## Laos

**Article Denies U.S. Charge of Drug Trafficking**  
*BK0506121588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Jun 88*

[Unattributed article: "The Truth and Unreasonable Accusations"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to foreign reports, in 1984 alone, narcotic drug trading in the United States amounted to approximately some \$110 billion, and there were an estimated 500,000 heavy drug addicts and some 30 million drug users in that country. Not only being the world's largest drug trading and using country, the United States is also the largest heroin producer [as heroin]. Each year, the Mafia alone in that country engages in drug trafficking amounting to more than \$5 billion. Drugs were smuggled into the United



States from three main sources in the world: Pakistan, Central America, and the Golden Triangle. [passage omitted] The third largest source of drugs comes through Bangkok to Washington from the Golden Triangle located along the common border of Laos, Burma, and Thailand. No one in the world denies the fact that heroin has been processed from poppy plants in this area under the supervision of certain influential groups in Thailand and with the connivance of CIA elements, who have rendered support to the 93d Division of the Chiang Kai-shek remnants and the Khun Sa Army to grow poppy plants in the areas located along the Thai-Burmese border in Chiang Mai Province and be processed into heroin for consumption by drug addicts in Thailand and other capitalist countries. [passage omitted] The 27 April and 3 May issues of the Thai weekly KHAO PHISSET exposed the identities of 16 syndicates in the United States and Thailand engaged in heroin trafficking all over the world. Several prominent figures in the Thai political circles were linked to these drug trafficking syndicates by the journal. The Thai police, however, were unable to disclose their identities despite the fact that they had enough evidence against them. As for the U.S. side of drug trafficking, all persons involved are from CIA circles.

Looking at the circumstances surrounding narcotics trafficking, one can say that the accusation made by Ms Phyllis Oakley against Laos, stating that drug addiction and production in Laos has increased considerably in the past 2 years and that the Lao Government and military authorities were involved with narcotics trading, is groundless. This is a deceitful tactic of throwing the blame onto others for one's own misdeeds. It is well known that mudslinging is a common practice in U.S. society. The United States recently accused Panamanian President [as heard] Manuel Noriega of being involved in drug trafficking, with the aim of toppling the Panamanian leader. Nevertheless, the truth is the truth; all drug traffickers are U.S. citizens who have used U.S. aircraft in transporting narcotic drugs. As a result, Washington's accusation [against the Panamanian leader] is slowly petering out.

As for the LPDR, its fundamental policy toward narcotic drugs is clearly spelled out in a Foreign Affairs Ministry memorandum recently handed to the U.S. charge d'affaires in Laos. Point two of the memorandum states: Since the establishment of the LPDR, the Lao Government has never ceased making efforts in mobilizing the multiethnic Lao people to heal the wounds of war, to rebuild the country, and to overcome all difficulties left behind by the old regime, including the evil of drug addiction. The Lao Government has made great efforts to eradicate the growing of poppy plants. It has rehabilitated drug addicts and reduced their number to the point that almost all of them have been cured. The Lao Government has prohibited all forms of opium and heroin trafficking and trading. This is the just and correct policy of the Lao Government.

**PASASON Says Thai Leaders Make False Claims**  
*BK0506102988 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 5 Jun 88*

["Prevailing Sycophancy Practiced in Thailand"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, June 5 (KPL)—The leading Lao daily "PASASON" today, commenting on the present political situation in Thailand, says that the prevailing outcries and criticism coming from the various quarters of Thai society spring from the failures of the current Prem government. Among the failures, adds PASASON, is the unsuitable foreign policy as executed by Sitthi Sawetsila who is in favour of confrontation with regard to neighbouring countries like Laos and the rest of Indochinese countries. The case in point was the violation of the Lao sovereignty at the beginning of the year by Thai troops in the area of Boten District, Sayaboury Province.

Amid the public's outcries, there have been some sporadic attempts to claim successful achievements of some leading figures in the present Prem government in order to calm down and confuse the public. In the display of sycophancy, Prem sought to praise Sitthi Sawetsila for his great deeds, including his exemplary handling of the Thai foreign policy and others. This proclamation uttered by Prem Tinsulanon who had never before lauded the head of the Thai diplomats to such an extent took Thai public by surprise. Why all of a sudden such sweet words despite the fact that not so insignificant percentage of the Thai public condemn the mishandling of Thai foreign policy? Many demand the dismissal of Sitthi from his present post.

In return for the prize words, PASASON points out, Sitthi Sawetsila praised Prem for his merits. Sitthi called Prem as a peace seeker. What is interesting to note is that they have made clamorous claim that thanks to their efforts, the 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops will withdraw from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was said such move was possible thanks to the demands made upon some countries which have influence on Vietnam.

All these claims, says PASASON, are, on the one hand, aimed at playing down the good intention of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and distorting the state of reality in Kampuchea, on the other. The next withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops at the end of this year, the seventh so far, is done in the framework of the decision reached between the SRV and the PRK. PASASON adds that it is already known that Vietnam will withdraw all its volunteer troops from Kampuchea by 1990. This proves the good will of Vietnam giving for the PRK. It also proves the growing strength in all spheres of the PRK. In truth it is not the victory of Prem Tinsulanon. All attempts in trying to trump up his deeds cannot cover up the mishandling of the affairs of the state in various domains, points out the paper in the end.

**Claim 'Bogus' Success**

*BK0406124088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 4 May 88*

[Unattributed commentary: "The Thai People Are Fed Up With Bogus Achievements"]

[Text] In the face of the rising criticism leveled by the Thai press and people in various circles against the erroneous and reactionary policy pursued by the Prem-5 government led by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, especially the foreign-dominated foreign policy of confrontation pursued by Sitthi Sawetsila, the leaders of the Prem-5 government are becoming more increasingly worrisome. Particularly, after they sent Thai soldiers to infiltrate and to launch nibbling attacks against Lao territory in Na Banoi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, in early 1988, the Thai people of all strata and mass media apparently stepped up their criticism of the policy pursued by Prem Tinsulanon and Sitthi Sawetsila of using force against the LPDR and the other neighboring countries in Indochina.

In the wake of this criticism, efforts have been busily made to noisily praise the Prem-5 government and Sitthi Sawetsila for scoring certain achievements. For instance, the Thai press and Thai people in general were extremely amused in early March this year when Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon himself personally and openly commended Sitthi Sawetsila for scoring numerous outstanding achievements in the past 8 years and for exceptionally implementing Thai foreign policy. Thai public opinion was very surprised by such a move for Prem Tinsulanon in years has never given credit to Sitthi Sawetsila in such a commendable manner. Everyone in Thailand is of the view that Sitthi Sawetsila has pursued an erroneous foreign policy, that he does not deserve to be head of Thai diplomats, and that he should quit his post at the Foreign Ministry.

Now let us examine Sitthi Sawetsila's views toward Prem Tinsulanon.

While public opinion is condemning the Prem government for having implemented a wrong policy and committed numerous acts against the interests of the Thai people, Sitthi Sawetsila keeps saying that Prem Tinsulanon has done a good job and is a peace advocate and so forth. Another ridiculous thing is that they are taking advantage of a recent announcement by Vietnam and the PRK to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in 1988 by claiming that the planned Vietnamese withdrawal was carried out as a result of Prem Tinsulanon's efforts in asking a certain country to exercise influence on Vietnam to take such an action. Such a claim is a distortion of the good intentions of the SRV and runs counter to the current reality in Cambodia. In fact, this withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is the seventh in a series of withdrawals of Vietnamese forces from that country. It is part of the timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer

forces from Cambodia, which is scheduled to be completed by 1990. This is the good intention of the Vietnamese people toward the fraternal Cambodian counterparts. The withdrawal of troops is a result of the all-round growth and strength of the PRK, not a result of Prem Tinsulanon's efforts as noisily claimed by the Thai leaders.

It is certain that any praise heaped on the Prem-5 government will never be able to cover up the erroneous policy pursued and mistakes committed by it—acts which have brought great disaster to Thailand and the Thai people. The Thai people are very fed up with such deceitful acts, especially the bogus achievements claimed to have been scored by Prem Tinsulanon and Sitthi Sawetsila.

**Thailand Said To Support 'Exiled Reactionaries'**

*BK0606085588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 5 Jun 88*

[Unattributed article: "What Have the Thai People Gained From Feeding the Counterrevolutionaries?"]

[Text] Several reliable Western and Thai sources revealed that Thailand still continues to permit counter-revolutionary forces from neighboring countries, especially exiled Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao counter-revolutionaries, to reside on and to use Thai soil as a springboard to oppose the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries in particular, and to dismantle peace movements in Southeast Asia in general.

South Vietnamese POW's captured by the Lao and Vietnamese forces in southern Laos in late 1987 and subsequently sentenced by the SRV's Supreme People's Court in Ho Chi Minh City in December 1987 confessed as follows: Since 1981, Hoang Co Minh, chieftain of the Vietnamese counterrevolutionary clique, was given permission by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to set up an operations base along the Thai-Lao border in Buntharik District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The POW's also said that operating from this base, the clique gradually moved its forces through Lao and Cambodian territory to infiltrate the grass-roots ranks in the countryside of southern Vietnam so as to set up a network of contacts with the remaining reactionary remnants there to overthrow the people's administration and, at the same time, to set up a new Vietnamese government with material and moral support from foreign reactionaries. But their scheme was promptly thwarted by the armed forces and peoples of the Indochinese countries. They apparently suffered the most painful defeat in August 1987 when our Lao Armed Forces and people in the two southern provinces of Saravane and Sekong, together with the cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer forces, promptly smashed the cunning and cruel scheme of the Hoang Co Minh reactionary clique.



Western sources also said that in the recent past, a number of bad elements in the Thai Government have colluded with the foreign reactionaries in training exiled Lao reactionaries, organizing them into commando units to create disturbances along the Lao-Thai and Cambodian-Thai border areas. But the ignominious defeat suffered by the Vietnamese counterrevolutionaries only served to expose the criminal and cruel acts of the bad elements in the Thai political circles, especially in the Thai Foreign Ministry that is still pursuing a policy of confrontation against the three Indochinese countries, thus bringing great disasters to the Thai nation and people as can be witnessed from numerous incidents in the recent past. Moreover, the defeat also serves as a warning to the bad elements in the Thai political circles that if they continue to serve foreign reactionaries in feeding and nurturing the exiled counterrevolutionaries, they will undoubtedly suffer even more bitter defeats.

The acts of these bad elements have also been extensively exposed and condemned by the Thai people. For example, at a seminar held at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok on 10 March 1988, a prominent Thai figure noted that the Thai ruling classes always regard themselves as more superior than other people, refuse to hold negotiations with the neighboring countries, and always give assistance to the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese resistance forces as well as the Karen, Shan, and other ethnic minorities in opposing the Burmese Government.

The criticism against the foreign policy pursued by the Prem-5 government—a policy that is solely executed and monopolized by Thai chief diplomat Sitthi Sawetsila—was also in the draft no-confidence interpellation recently submitted by the then Thai opposition parties to censure the Thai Government. Part of the interpellation said: Due to the pursuance of an erroneous foreign policy [by this government], conflicts have frequently developed between Thailand and neighboring countries, thus undermining the interests of the Thai people and nation and drawing extensive criticism from Thai public opinion.

All this clearly shows that the Thai people of all strata, for instance students and intellectuals, have come to more clearly understand that if the bad elements in the Thai political circles, especially in the Thai Foreign Ministry, continue to cooperate with foreign reactionaries in feeding exiled Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese reactionaries, there will be no benefits whatever for the people, only senseless losses of the lives and property of the Thai people and nation.

### **Philippines**

**NPA Said Planning Attacks on U.S. Troops**  
*HK0606102188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
0700 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The military has revealed that the communist rebels plan to carry out their plan to launch series of attacks on U.S. servicemen at Clark Air Base.

Captain Roman Lacap, 174th PC Company commander in Angeles City, said that intelligence reports have indicated that the CPP[Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA would launch their attacks in August. The reports also showed that the rebels' major targets are the town patrols. The town patrols are combined forces from the U.S. and Philippine Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, 14 rebels were reported killed in a fierce encounter that occurred in Bukidnon last Monday. In a belated report from Regional Command 10, about 150 NPA attacked the Army's 36th Infantry Battalion in Sitio Buko, Banlag, Valencia, Bukidnon, at around 0300 last Monday.

The gunbattle lasted for 1 hour and 30 minutes. Two soldiers were killed and identified as Private First Class [PFC] Norberto Mendoza and PFC Gerry Pontilla. Dionisio Babut and Ely Suarez, both CHDF members, were wounded in the incident. Four M-16 rifles were recovered by the soldiers at the battle scene. The victims were brought to the Monsetto Hospital for treatment.

In related developments, reports indicated that despite some cases of civilians being slain and few rebel surrenderees, Bataan province is more peaceful now in comparison to previous years. This was disclosed by Lieutenant Colonel Numbierto Gil in an interview. He said that the intensified anti-insurgency drive has not only terminated rebel raids but also other dangerous elements in Bataan. Colonel Gil said that the NPA rebels have been demoralized due to successive defeats.

**Greek Ambassador Supports Removal of Bases**  
*HK0406091988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT*  
4 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 4 (AFP)—The Greek ambassador to Tokyo and Manila said Saturday that fears of Soviet expansionism in the Pacific if U.S. military bases were removed from the Philippines were unsubstantiated.

"I don't think that this fear should be justified," Ambassador George Lianis told a news conference here when asked if he thought Moscow would engage in expansionism should U.S. forces abandon Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Washington, which maintains the bases are essential to regional security, and Manila are now engaged in negotiations on the future of Clark and Subic after 1991, when the current bases agreement expires.

Mr Lianis, in Manila as a delegate to an international conference of 12 "newly-restored democracies," said future Soviet actions abroad would be tempered by Moscow's experience in Afghanistan, and the unfavorable state of the Soviet economy.



"We have to abandon sooner or later the old concept of the division of the world into two camps," said Mr Lianis, whose country also hosts U.S. military bases.

The United States "has declined" as a world economic power, Moscow's economic system was "collapsing" and Tokyo was emerging as the foremost economic power, he added.

"I don't see how under these conditions, the Soviet Union can plunge itself in a new kind of new military interventionism or risk its internal stability after the bitter experience of Afghanistan," he said.

Nationalists and left-wing groups are calling for an end to the U.S. military presence in the Philippines, saying it detracted from Manila's sovereignty.

**Senate Passes Antinuclear Bill 6 June**  
*HK0606131988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] The Senate today passed on third and final reading the controversial antinuclear arms bill. According to reporter Jun Bautista, the bill will certainly be approved as 18 senators are expected to vote in its favor, while two others are to veto it. The foremost provision of the bill is the ban on entry or storage of nuclear arms in the Philippines in accordance with constitutional stipulations.

Meanwhile, testifying before the House committee on defense this afternoon, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos rejected some of the provisions in the bill declaring the Philippines a nuclear-free zone.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] While it is to our interest—this is also of interest to the department which I represent—to have a nuclear weapons-free environment, not just in our country, but worldwide, but we cannot really read the minds of the superpowers or of the powers which have this capability, as to whether they really intend to ensure that the Philippines as well as the other countries similarly situated will be assured of non-attack or non-assault or not being affected by nuclear hazards or nuclear weapons or nuclear attacks. [end recording]

**Further on Senate Vote**  
*OW0606133588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 6 KYODO—The Philippine Senate voted on Monday to pass on final reading a bill banning the manufacture, storage and entry of nuclear weapons into the country's territory.

Dubbed as the "freedom from nuclear weapons act," the bill also provides that any relevant treaty or international agreement entered into by the Philippines shall include an antinuclear weapons provision.

Nineteen senators, including lone oppositionist Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, voted for the measure while three administration senators voted against it. One senator abstained.

Observers deemed significant the inclusion of the anti-nuke provision since the country's new Constitution gives the 23-member Senate the power to ratify by a two-thirds vote any international treaty and agreement reached by the executive.

The passage of the bill comes in the midst of a review of an agreement between Manila and Washington which allows the presence of six U.S. military installations in the Philippines.

The results of the review is expected to bear heavily on future negotiations, expected to begin before the agreement expires in 1991, concerning the fate of America's largest overseas air and naval bases.

A majority of the members of the upper house have voiced opposition to the continuation of the bases pact and are expected to press for the antinuke provision if a future agreement is reached.

Similar antinuke proposals in the conservative-dominated House of Representatives have remained at the committee level.

"The Philippines should not be a promoter of the deadly nuclear arms race," Senate President Jovito Salonga said. "We should not be a part of the problem. We should be part of the solution."

Senator Neptali Gonzales, however, said passage of the bill will "unnecessarily tie the hands of the president" in the bases negotiations.

"It will not only (limit) her options but give her none in the context of Philippine-American relations," he pointed out.

Former Defense Minister Enrile said in his explanatory remarks that he was supporting the bill "in memory of the countless victims of the nuclear bombs that were dropped at Nagasaki and Hiroshima."

**Ramos Opposes Congressional Antinuclear Bill**  
*HK0606080988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 6 (AFP)—Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said Monday he opposed a congressional bill banning nuclear weapons in the country's territory, because President Corazon Aquino should be the one to define and issue the ban.

The House of Representatives bill would implement a constitutional provision which states that the Philippines, "consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

The bill is widely seen as applying to two major U.S. military bases here which the U.S. Government says provide a security umbrella in the region.

Washington's policy is neither to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons in its facilities.

"The bill is not completely satisfactory for me," Mr Ramos told the House defense committee in a public hearing. "We should give President Aquino a flexibility to implement the constitutional provision," he added.

He said Congress should tackle "other priorities," such as the communist insurgency, Moslem secession and economic problems.

The house bill prohibits anyone from researching, developing, testing, manufacturing, acquiring, selling, using, storing, stockpiling, installing or deploying nuclear weapons or their parts or components on Philippine territory.

It would ban Manila from entering international agreements or supporting programs that would contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and related facilities, and creates a monitoring commission to enforce the law.

House Speaker Ramon Mitra on Monday disagreed with the defense secretary's position, saying: "We have to make a policy decision on nuclear weapons."

The Senate has already passed a similar bill. If the House passes its bill, it would be up to President Aquino to veto or sign the act into law.

#### **Asks for Amendment**

BK0606114688 Quezon City RPN 9 Television  
in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today opposed some provisions on the consolidated bill seeking to ban nuclear weapons in the Philippines. Philip Tan has the details:

[Began recording] Ramos testified this morning before the House Committee on National Defense chaired by Representative Jose Yap. The defense secretary said he is not at all satisfied with the way the provisions of the bill are worded. Ramos asked the committee to include in the bill an amendment which will give the president the authority and flexibility in implementation of a no-nuke law. Ramos' position was supported by National Security Adviser Emmanuel Soriano, who also testified before the committee. The position of the two,

however, raised objections from the bill authors led by Representative Nikki Coseteng who explained that Malacanang [presidential palace] was given time to recommend a nuclear-free bill, but failed to do so. Soriano said there was no agency in the government that can properly monitor the presence in the country of nuclear weapons. And again Ramos for his part explained that the presence of nuclear weapons is not a threat to the country as compared to the communist insurgency, the secessionist movement in Mindanao, and the economic crisis.

On the bases issue, Ramos said he is leaving it all up to Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus to resolve. [end recording]

**Column Urges Unified Position on Aid Stand**  
HK0606084188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 6 Jun 88 p 4

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "The First Step"]

[Text] Like the Marshall Plan for Europe, the proposed multilateral assistance program for the Philippines, if we may now call it that, is not an sordid idea. But it is, as of now, only an idea, and we should have no illusions about it. We do need massive, preferably untied, external aid, but we will neither get the aid nor rid it of its strings, unless we first build the appropriate consensus for it.

That consensus does not yet exist. Among the donor countries there is no perception that the Philippines needs a dramatic and urgent rescue operation from the industrial democracies. The most significant economic initiative in the area—Japan's offer of \$2-billion development fund for ASEAN—is precisely ASEAN-oriented, with minimal impact on the Philippines. At home, we strike ridiculous poses. We see the President rejecting in advance any possible link between a massive aid program and a post-1992 agreement on the bases, while her Foreign Secretary tells the Americans they could stay on if they paid for it. Shorn of the verbiage, the government is interested in receiving as much as \$10-billion in aid, but it is doing everything except to build the consensus for it.

From the evidence at hand, it is obvious the various departments of government are proceeding at cross purposes. Malacanang had asked the various departments to submit their "thoughts" on the subject to Executive Secretary Macaraig. We do not know the record of compliance, but at last week's Kapihan sa Maynila (Manila Coffeehouse Forum), Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr. gave everyone around the table copies of his memo to the President. The memo reads like a press release and may have been intended for propaganda rather than for planning purposes. Typical, we are assured, of the official emissions from the Department of Trade. But even more disturbing is the contribution of the Foreign Office.



It appears that Padre Faura [name of street on which Foreign Affairs Department is located] did the Secretary of Trade one better by forwarding its paper on the subject not to Malacanang or to Malacanang alone, but some officials of the Japanese government. While raw and unfinished, the paper prepared by a special assistant to Manglapus significantly mentions Japan as the principal source of aid, specifically in solving the country's external debt, but omits any specific mention of the United States, Germany or any of the European powers usually mentioned as donor countries in unofficial discussions of the proposed multilateral package.

The Japanese reaction is completely subdued at this point, but some non-Japanese sources who claim to have seen the document are absolutely incredulous. They simply can't believe it. They fear that by sending to the Japanese the Foreign Office document asking Japan to provide the main bulk of aid to the Philippines, without reference to Germany or the U.S. Manglapus may have decided to play Japan against the U.S. It is a gambit whose consequences cannot be easily predicted.

Now, before the administration tells us that "this is what democracy is all about," that Cabinet members could get their signals crossed and do whatever they please, it would be good to remember that nobody is, or could possibly be, more interested than the Filipinos in any proposed massive aid to the Philippines. We cannot take the position that the only stumbling block to this program is the terms under which we would be willing to accept it, and that there is in fact a fierce competition among the major industrial powers to provide the whole or the best part of \$10-billion aid. There is no such thing; we, more than others, have to work the hardest at it.

If the government then wants this aid, it must compose its position soberly and quietly, with the help of all sectors, the opposition included, taking every possible care to assure its multilateral character and to remove it from the area of partisan debate. With the help of ASEAN, it should now organize the consensus among the donor countries, possibly setting up in the process a quadrilateral group composed of U.S. Germany, Japan and ASEAN representatives to coordinate the preparatory work and eventually oversee the full implementation of the package.

Even under ideal circumstances, a program of this magnitude is not easy to arrange. But it can be done, if we are serious about it. That is the first requirement.

#### Aquino's Weekly Radio Program Reviewed

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

HK0606030988 [Editorial Report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog at 1300 GMT on 5 June carries a 45-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa

Pangulo" ["Ask the President"]. During the program President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' questions, most of which are phoned in, while others are relayed by moderator "Frankie."

The president begins by saying she is grateful for the opportunity to be able to reach out to people who phone in with their problems because she is thus able to keep in touch with what is going on around the country. She says that government officials also listen to the program to determine what is needed in the provinces, cities, and barangays. She says this is a good way for the government to keep in touch and attend to the needs of the citizens.

A resident of Lanao del Sur asks why the government cannot carry out the terms of the Tripoli Agreement, and why agreements with other autonomous regions have been signed to ensure peace in those areas while the Mindanao problem is still unsolved. Mrs Aquino replies that since her government took over, she has said the Tripoli Agreement would be honored. She says government officials have been conferring with MNLF officials on this matter, however there has been some disagreement over fundamental principles. "The fundamental principle of the agreement that the government wishes to carry out is the granting of regional autonomy to Mindanao in line with the principles of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. However the MNLF have their own views on this matter which differ from what has been clearly spelled out. The MNLF are calling for independence, or the separation of parts of Mindanao from the rest of the Philippines. Because of these opposing views, the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement has been held up. As for your other question, one can say that there are similarities in the framework of the regional autonomous governments of Cordillera and Mindanao; however there have been differences among those who are setting up the guidelines, plans, and projects for their particular regions."

A Bacolod City housewife asks: "Why don't you give Abadilla [detained mutineer who won the recent election for the post of vice governor in Ilocos Norte] the chance to serve the people who voted for him?" The president replies, "The fact that Colonel Abadilla was allowed to run during the local election is a manifestation of this government's desire to uphold the principles of democracy. I have said before that Abadilla's electoral victory does not necessarily mean exoneration. Winning an election cannot be equated with [words indistinct] of criminal charges incurred. An election is a political process, while being criminally charged is a judicial process. These are different processes. I have also said that Abadilla's case is beyond the power of the president to decide. It is the course of justice that will determine if he can assume office or not. I believe also that if we must have reconciliation, this must be based on justice."/

A caller from Naga City asks about the status of the rebel amnesty program. President Aquino cites the proclamation which set the rebel amnesty period that ended on



February 29 this year; however she says a committee of the National Reconciliation and Development Council is still involved in the process of attracting rebel returnees and providing assistance. She says the Constitution calls for Congress and the president to agree on this issue before the rebel returnees can be granted "true amnesty."

The president also answers questions on housing projects for government employees, protection and benefits for private security guards, irrigation for Camarines Sur farmlands, more school buildings for Camarines Sur, settlement of a case filed by Quezon City nurses against a Quezon City medical center, poor state of Laguna roads, and special transport discounts for retired soldiers. She also clarifies the matter of the Islamic Conference Organization's refusal to make the MNLF a member, in reply to a query from an Aklan resident.

**Land Reform Committee Agrees on Timetable**  
*HK0306072988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER in English 3 Jun 88 pp 1, 8*

[By Tony Bergonia]

[Text] The bicameral committee on land reform yesterday agreed to allow big landlords to keep at least 50 hectares of their estates for four more years before these are redistributed among landless peasants.

Private landholdings in excess of 50 hectares, however, are to be parceled out immediately among 5.5 million landless farmers under the comprehensive agrarian reform program aimed at breaking up the concentration of wealth in the countryside.

Lands which are public, foreclosed, abandoned, idle, voluntarily sold sequestered and those covered under PD 27, president Marcos' land reform edict, will also be redistributed during the first four years of the program.

Private farms between 24 hectares and 50 hectares would be redistributed starting on the fourth year of the 10-year program.

Holdings between five hectares and 24 hectares would be redistributed in the sixth year of the program President Aquino billed the "centerpiece" of her administration.

The agreement, reached after difficult negotiations, paves the way for the passage of a compromise agrarian reform bill before the House and Senate adjourn on June 10.

A panel would begin drafting the compromise bill today in hopes that the proposed agrarian reform law could be presented to the House and Senate for approval next week.

The timetable for the redistribution of private agricultural lands was the last major unresolved issue facing the 22-man conference committee. Eleven senators and eleven congressmen make up the committee which was seeking to reconcile conflicting land reform bills approved separately by both chambers.

Members of the Senate panel had walked out of the conference Tuesday due to disagreements on the timetable of the program. Yesterday's meeting had been set as a "make-or-break" attempt to come up with a compromise.

House members wanted to delay redistributing private lands until the fourth year of the program. The Senate wanted redistribution to begin immediately.

Rep. Ronaldo (Ind., Mandaluyong-San Juan), head of the House panel, said the compromise agreement was the brainchild of Rep. Raul Roco (Camarines Sur Unido [United National Democratic Organization]).

"I don't want to characterize this as a softening of anybody's stand," Zamora said. "It was carefully crafted by both panels."

Zamora and Sen. Heherson Alvarez, head of the Senate panel, came out with broad grains after a compromise was hammered out during the three-hour committee meeting.

Sen. Rene Saguisag, however, said not everyone in the committee was satisfied with the compromise. He said the agreement was needed to save the talks from collapsing.

"This (agreement) may not be the best, but the alternatives are far worse," Saguisag said. "We have to save the situation. Having no law is worse than having a bad law. You can improve on a bad law."

"Kung hindi namin maipasa ito, aba, e, kami ang malilintikan" ["If we cannot pass this, we would come under fire"], he said.

Rep. Edoel Lagman (Laban, Albay), a member of the House panel, said the compromise "is not enough, but it is an improvement" on hardline positions taken by the two chambers of Congress.

"It is not an ideal improvement, but it is an improvement," Lagman said, adding the public should "assume good faith" on the part of the proponents of the agreement.

"This is not land reform," a member of a senator's staff said.

Observers said allowing landowners to keep 50 hectares of their land until the fourth year would "open the doors to delaying tactics" by landowners.

Aside from the schedule of land transfer, Zamora said the committee has also agreed "in principle" that small landowners should receive bigger cash down payments.

The conference committee earlier agreed that a landlord can keep five hectares of his estate and pass on three hectares for each of his heir 15 years old and up who will directly manage the land.

The 10-year program covers two million hectares of private lands and three million hectares of public lands.

Alvarez said that 250,000 farmers would benefit from redistribution of 1.7 million hectares during the first year of the program.

#### **Agrees on Compensation Plan**

*HK0606131588 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] The remaining obstacle in the drafting of the final version of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP] bill has been hurdled as the joint Senate-House committee agreed on the compensation scheme for private agricultural lands covered by CARP. The committee report will be signed tonight and will be referred for voting in the Senate and the Lower House on Thursday.

The senators and congressmen in the joint committee agreed that private landholdings in excess of 50 hectares and above in size will be compensated with 25 percent cash down payment, and for landholdings of 25 to 50 hectares, 30 percent cash down payment. Owners of landholdings of 5 to 24 hectares will receive 35 percent cash down payment. The balance will be paid with Land Bank bonds.

#### **Aquino Rejects Amnesty Proposal for Honasan**

*HK0606102588 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] In a brief interview with palace newsmen, President Aquino turned down a proposal by Senator Ernesto Maceda to extend amnesty to renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan and his companions who are presently in hiding. The president reiterated that due process must be applied in the Honasan issue.

Maceda, chairman of the Senate committee on national defense, stated that Honasan and his supporters may surrender if the government offers them amnesty.

Honasan was captured in December 1987, 4 months after he led an aborted coup against the Aquino government. He was able to escape last April while the president was in China on a state visit. [sentence as received] Members of the marine unit guarding Honasan on the ship RPB Andres Bonifacio fled with him on that day now known as Black Saturday. The soldiers were subsequently recaptured by the government, but Honasan

remains at large. Maceda expressed hope that his proposal of an amnesty for Honasan and the other men may induce them to turn themselves in.

In another development, President Aquino last night announced that the government was studying a proposal to reopen an amnesty program for communist rebels, adding that such a proposal will now require approval by Congress.

It will be recalled that the first amnesty program ended on August 1987, but was extended by the president until 29 February 1988 by virtue of Proclamation No 80.

Rebels who respond to the amnesty program will enter a rehabilitation program administered by the National Reconciliation and Development Program under the aegis of the Peace and Order Council headed by Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos.

#### **Cabinet Committee on Decentralization Created**

*HK0406065588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] President Aquino has created a cabinet action committee on decentralization. In his weekly press briefing, Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos said the formation of the committee, according to Memorandum Circular No 63 issued by President Aquino, is in response to the clamour of elected local government officials for more local autonomy and decentralization.

Santos said the cabinet action committee is chaired by Secretary of Budget and Management Guillermo Carague with other cabinet secretaries as vice chairmen. The members of the committee include the secretaries of finance, agriculture, public works and highways, education, labor and employment, health, transportation and communication. The undersecretary of the Presidential Management Staff will serve as the committee's secretary.

#### **Need for Higher Military Budget Questioned**

*HK0606081588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "Bigger AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Budget Against Democracy"]

[Text] The national budget debate has opened with the disclosure that the defense department has requested for FY 1989 a 51.12 percent—yes, 51.12 percent—increase of its budget to P27.84 billion, up from this year's P18.09 billion.

The hefty increase exceeds the limit set by the department of budget and management, which called for a 14 percent aggregate increase in the national budget, or up from P180.2 billion this year to P190 billion. This puts the defense budget P2.41 billion ahead of the education



department's request of P24.93 billion, nearly three times the health department's P10.08 billion and 10 times the agriculture department's P2.9 billion.

Education usually has received the largest share of the budget, but it has lost that priority. Budget making is all about setting priorities in the allocation of finite resources. The budgetary proposals and the receptivity of the budget department to claims of other departments reflect not only the perceptions by the departments of their importance, but also Government's own priorities.

The defense department claims that it needs the quantum leap to "intensify" the campaign against insurgency, which is no doubt a priority problem. Strangely, the leap flies in the face of the fact that, according to the military's own assessment, the insurgency has not grown dramatically during the past two years. On the contrary, there are increasingly confident claims by the military of successes in all aspects of counterinsurgency. So the logic seems to be that the more insurgency is checked, the bigger the military budget should be. This should compel the public to scrutinize more closely the basis for the new defense outlay.

The fact that the defense departments is seeking an increase at a percentage higher than the ceiling fixed by the budget department reveals a dangerous attitude incompatible with the notion of democratizing politics after the fall of the Marcos regime, which was propped up by the military to compensate for its narrow base of popular support. It suggests that the military think it can break the norms that the civil bureaucracy is expected to accept uncritically.

The chief of staff, Gen Renato de Villa, says he accepts that economic development is an important factor in the counterinsurgency approach, but he also argues that development cannot take place if there is no peace in the countryside. This chicken-or-egg sophistry conceals the reality that defense seeks a disproportionately larger share of the budget than that for education and other social services. The defense proposal is going to cut into and compete with the resource needs of economic development, thereby reducing the capacity of the economy to grow and to create jobs and boost incomes.

If the logic of the defense proposal were followed, it would mean giving emphasis to military means in fighting insurgency and downgrading the importance of socio-economic means.

It is likely that if we emphasize military means at the expense of welfare services and economic development, we will find ourselves faced with a wider civil unrest fueled by popular disaffection with Government and the military. This, in turn, could produce further calls for bigger military appropriations—a vicious cycle that not only we can ill-afford, but also reverses the process of redemocratization.

#### **Aquino Orders Human Rights Violations Probe**

*HK0606030188 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 88*

[Text] The president has ordered the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] and the Human Rights Commission to investigate reports of widespread abuses and violations of human rights allegedly committed by military men and civilians in remote provinces. According to the president, steps have been taken to stop the [words indistinct] which, she said, are adversely affecting the government effort to achieve genuine peace in the country. The president ordered AFP chief General Renato de Villa to investigate abusive military personnel, especially in Northern Samar.

#### **Anti-Insurgency Drive in Manila Intensified**

*HK0606083388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 6 Jun 88*

[By correspondent Arkhon Antolin]

[Text] Capcom [Capital Regional Command] chief Brig Gen Alexander Aguirre ordered yesterday the intensification of the anti-insurgency drive in Metro Manila with the issuance of two directives calling for deployment of Special Operations Teams (SOT) to depressed barangays and for a seminar on New People's Army activities.

Aguirre directed the fielding of 191 probationary second lieutenants, who are new graduates at the Constabulary and Army training schools, to different Metro Manila barangays, especially those identified as NPA-infested.

Meanwhile, a civil security unit member and bodyguard of Mandaluyong Mayor Benjamin Abalos was shot and seriously wounded yesterday morning by four suspected New People's Army gunmen.

Marino Merengel, 38, of Block 35, Welfareville Subdivision, sustained three gunshot wounds in the face and body. He is now fighting for his life at the Mandaluyong Hospital on Boni Avenue.

Aguirre created 38 teams, composed of five members headed by the young lieutenants.

The Capcom chief also instructed his men to undergo a one-day seminar to acquaint themselves with the tactics and activities of NPA rebels in Metro Manila. Capcom intelligence men will spearhead the seminar.

Aguirre required all Capcom and police intelligence chiefs to attend the seminar.

The whole intelligence community in Metro Manila was ordered to bring to the seminar available data and information on suspected armed city partisan members.

Photographs and sketches will also be a big help in the seminar, Aguirre said.



Some of the areas under close watch are Calumpang, Marikina; Hagdang Bato, Barangka, Ilaya and Hulo, Mandaluyong; Pinaglabanan and Balong Bato, San Juan; Lower Bicutan, Tagig; San Pedro and Tabacalera, Pateros.

Initial police investigation disclosed that Merengel was watching a basketball game near his home when the four alleged Alex Boncayao Brigade members approached him from behind and pumped bullets from .45 caliber pistols into his face and body at around 9:30 a.m.

The suspects immediately fled, tossing into the air hundreds of subversive leaflets.

The leaflets warned all Welfareville residents actively supporting the government against the communist rebels.

It was also stated that Merengel organized a local vigilante group.

**Military Steps Up Drive Against Luzon Rebels**  
*HK0606071588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 6 Jun 88 p 1*

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC chief and Integrated National Police (INP) director-general, ordered yesterday all PC troops and policemen in Central Luzon to step up their offensive against the New People's Army (NPA) rebels.

The NPA rebels are "desperately trying to wage their terroristic activities from Bataan, Tarlac, Zambales, and Pangasinan, all in Region 1," the PC-INP field commanders told Montano.

The so-called "annihilative posture" of the NPAs is the latest strategy of the rebels in their attempt to gain a foothold in the region, Montano said.

During his weekend visit to PC-INP units in Zambales and Olongapo City, Montano commended the officers and men of Regional Command (Recom) 3 under Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno for stepping up the fight against the rebels.

"This is a clear indication that the military has the upper hand in its fight against the communists," Montano said.

Intelligence reports and documents seized from the rebels revealed that most NPA operations are not properly executed due to difficulty in mobilizing their units and the extensive military operations in Bataan, Bulacan, and Tarlac.

**Navy To Intensify 'High Seas' Patrols in Luzon**  
*HK0306071188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 3 Jun 88 p 31*

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga—Military authorities said yesterday that the Philippine Navy [PN] will be tapped and at least eight more motorized pumpboats will be commissioned to strengthen the counterinsurgency operations in the coastal towns in three Central Luzon provinces.

Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, Central Luzon PC-INP commander, said the Navy will patrol the high seas, while the Constabulary Offshore Anti-Crime (Cosac) unit will secure the seashores in Pampanga, Bulacan and Bataan.

Nazareno said the PN and the Cosac will provide sea support to the ground forces consisting of the elements of the PC, Army, Marines, and the air force.

The Recom [Regional Command] 3 chief told newsmen that Brig. Gen. Bayani Fabic, commanding general of the Northern Luzon Command (Nolcom) based at Camp Aquino, Tarlac, will seek the PN's assistance so that "there would be no high-sea escape for the rebels."

Nazareno said the eight pumpboats will be provided by Nolcom.

The NPA rebels, who also maintained a naval unit, called the "Bagong Nabal ng Bayan Banaba [New People's Navy], have been very active in the towns of Hagonoy, and Paombong, in Bulaca; Macabebe, Masantol, Guagua, Minalin, and Lubao, and Sexmoan, all in Pampanga; and Orani, Hermosa, Samal, Abucay, and Balanga, all in Bataan.

The Banaba men are reportedly equipped with speed boats and other motorized pumpboats.

Fishpond owners had earlier asked the military to stop the alleged "progressive tax collection" activities of the rebels.

Led by Bataan Vice Gov. Serafin Q. Roman, the fishpond operators pledged all-out support to the anti-insurgency operations, and said "they will no longer give a centavo in revolutionary tax to the NPA.

Some P5 million in revolutionary taxes are collected annually by the rebels from the fishpond owners, it was learned.

Military reports said a number of encounters have ensued between the government troopers and the rebels since the communist guerrillas infiltrated the coastal towns.

Lt. Col. Efren Fernandez, Pampanga PC-INP commander, said they will conduct joint operations with operatives in Bataan and Bulacan to drive away the rebels from the coastal areas.

**Senator Urges Inquiry Into Taxation by NPA**  
*HK0306082588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 3 Jun 88 p 2*

[By staff writer David C. Borje]

[Text] Sen. Ernesto Maceda, saying the New People's Army (NPA) has instilled fear in defenseless people, sought yesterday a Senate inquiry into the mounting reports and complaints against the increasing rate of NPA taxation on business men, fishpond owners and farmers nationwide.

Under Senate Resolution No. 187, Maceda, chairman of the senate committee on defense and security, cited the NPA killing of people and destruction of properties in a well organized method, and lately went into massive illegal exaction of funds commonly called "NPA taxation".

Maceda said the Bureau of International Revenue has estimated the NPA tax collections to be from P400 million to P500 million a year while others placed it at as much as P900 million. Maceda cited military intelligence reports that the NPA collects P1.5 million a year from each logger or logging company in Isabela alone. In Bataan and Bulacan, the NPA is reportedly collecting P500,000 a year per fishpond owner through coercion and threats of blowing up dikes and poisoning fish, which was already done to fishpond owners who refused to pay NPA taxation.

In Albay, Maceda said, farmers are complaining against P2 a day NPA taxation per farmer.

"If the trend of NPA taxation continues, there is a great possibility that communism will triumph initially in the countryside and eventually nationwide," Maceda said.

**NPA Conditions for Release of Army Officers**  
*BK0606050688 Manila PNA in English 0442 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 6 (OANA/PNA)—Communist guerrillas demanded the pull out of all military troops in Mt. Banahaw in the southern Tagalog region as a condition to start negotiations for the release of four army officers and a sergeant kidnapped last Wednesday [1 June].

The New People's Army (NPA) also demanded the cessation of military operations throughout the region.

Col. Ferdinand Lagman, a Philippine Constabulary (PC) commander in Quezon Province south of Manila, said military operations were suspended in at least three provinces in the region on the request of Rep. Oscar Santos.

The guerillas have refused to negotiate with the military.

The kidnapped victims, four lieutenants and one sergeant from the Narcotics Command (Narcom), were held captive by the rebels following a raid on a poultry farm of the San Miguel Corp., the country's largest food and beverage firm, in Tiaong municipality in Quezon Province, about a hundred kms south of Manila.

Santos volunteered to negotiate for the release of the hostages.

Late Sunday night, the NPA captors called up a radio station to announce their demands.

A sixth victim, a security officer of the poultry farm, was released earlier.

Military and civilian officials are optimistic that the rebels would release the captives, according to Quezon Gov. Eduardo Rodriguez, himself a victim of NPA kidnappers last Jan. 8 while still a candidate.

He reportedly failed to secure a pass from the NPA to campaign in the Mt. Banahaw area and was kidnapped.

**Army Halts Operations for Release Negotiations**  
*HK0606032588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jun 88*

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) has ordered that all military operations against the communist rebels in the region be suspended due to the ongoing negotiation for the release of four kidnapped Army officers. This was revealed by Quezon PC-INP provincial commander Colonel Ferdinand Lagman. Lagman said Solcom chief Brigadier General Alejandro Galido ordered the suspension of military operations in the provinces of Quezon, Laguna, and Batangas upon request of Congressman Oscar Santos. Santos (?personally) volunteered to negotiate with the NPA rebels on behalf of the families of the four kidnapped army officers. Lagman quoted Congressman Santos [words indistinct] that the rebels operating in the area have refused to negotiate with any military official for the release of the four kidnapped army officers.

**Talks Said To Fail**  
*HK0606043188 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 6 Jun 88*

[Text] In Lucena City, formal negotiations that began this morning for the release of four army officers and a Narcotics Command sergeant kidnapped by communist guerillas have yielded negative results.

This was announced by Quezon Province Governor Eduardo Rodriguez and 4th District Congressman Oscar Santos. The negotiations began this morning between the two government officials and the NPA's Banahaw Command, with the assistance of Radio DZLT.

The army officers were abducted during a raid by rebels on a San Miguel Corporation poultry farm in Tiaong, Quezon, last Wednesday night.

During the negotiations, the rebels demanded the removal of soldiers stationed at Mount Banahaw and the suspension of all military operations in the area in exchange for the release of the kidnapped army officers.

**Church Aid Sought in Release of Soldiers**  
*HK0406082588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 4 Jun 88 p 16*

[Text] Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) military authorities have sought the help of church and political leaders in Quezon to negotiate with communist rebel leaders for the release of four Army junior officers and a civilian held hostage since last Wednesday evening after a raid conducted by the NPA on Magnolia poultry farms in Tiaong.

Brig. Gen. Alejandro Galido, Solcom chief based at Camp Nakar, Lucena City, said the rebels were believed to be hiding in Sariaya, Quezon.

"We won't disturb them in the meantime," Galido said.

He said the rebels did not demand any ransom.

Earlier reports said the NPAs are demanding a P2-million "progressive tax" from the Magnolia poultry farm.

Galido said the rebels wore military fatigue uniforms, while the hostages were in civilian clothes.

**500 NPA Members Reportedly Killed**  
*HK0506022388 Quezon City Sports Radio 738*  
*in English 0200 GMT 5 Jun 88*

[Text] A week-long offensive against NPA Commander (Chabar) in Agusan del Norte has resulted in the killing of some 500 NPA rebels. Lieutenant Colonel Mauricio Santiago, commanding officer of the 30th Infantry Battalion, said the latest encounter occurred in Hinongdayan area, where government troops overran one of the rebels' camps. The offensive started a week ago and was supported by Tora-Tora planes and helicopter gunships. In the first, second, and third bombing missions, hundreds of rebels were believed killed and wounded at the main camp.

Santiago said three infantry battalions were still conducting operations against the rebels, led by (Higaonon Datu Onkad Manduhinog), alias Commander (Chabar).

**Zambales Fighting Forces Villagers To Flee**  
*HK0406064888 Manila Far East Broadcasting*  
*Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] At least 393 persons, mostly children belonging to 72 families, have fled from their barangay at Babuyan, Santa Cruz, Zambales, due to skirmishes between communist rebels and Army troopers during the last few weeks.

Reports reaching the regional office of the Department of Social Welfare and Development [DSWD] said some civilians have been wounded in the gunbattle. But military authorities in Camp Olivas said there was no report yet on casualties on either side.

DSWD regional director Celia Yangco said their office has extended relief goods, mostly rice, to the Babuyan residents who have evacuated and will make makeshift shelters in Barangays Disis and Dimaya in Santa Cruz town.

DSWD workers said evacuees told them that they would not return to their barangay unless a military detachment is established there. Yangco said she would make representations with the proper military authorities to establish a detachment in Barangay Babuyan to encourage the evacuees to return to their homes.

**Large NPA Camp Reported Seized in Quezon**  
*HK0206084988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 2 Jun 88 pp 1, 21*

[By O. Massaganda]

[Text] Catanauan, Quezon—The regional camp of the New People's Army (NPA) rebels in Southern Tagalog was seized yesterday after week-long operations launched by the Southern Luzon Command (SOLCOM) and the First Regiment Scout rangers, backed by Philippine Air Force Helicopter gunships and the Philippine Navy's 3rd District naval support.

Lt. Col. Renato Jamors, 42nd Infantry Battalion commander, said in his report to Brig. Gen. Alejandro A. Galido, Solcom chief, in Camp Nakar, Lucena City, that his troops seized the NPA regional camp in Villa Aurin, San Narciso, Quezon, in the Bondoc peninsula.

Jamora said that his men had earlier encountered a small unit of NPA. Jamora said his troops cut off the rebels' supplies including medicine and dextrose for wounded NPAs after they seized a supply camp in barangay Daliwidiw, Mulanay.

The Scout Rangers encountered the advance guard of the NPA in barangay Burgos, where Pfc. Danilo Achuela was wounded. The Rangers were saved by the 40th Composite Air Support Force, led by Lt. Col. Abelardo L. Abad.



A total of 14 rockets from Abad's Sikorsky gunship forced the rebels to withdraw. Many rebels were reportedly killed while others were wounded.

The camp fell before sunrise yesterday as the rebels fled, leaving their families, including children, Jamora said.

The NPA camp has modern facilities, including buildings, an oval, basketball and volleyball courts, a hospital, and officers' quarters.

The troops found only women, old men, and children in the NPA camp.

An old woman said that top commanders of the NPA had escaped four days ago and ordered their men to burn some buildings and sacks of documents.

It was learned that 150 NPA rebels had split into small groups in nearby barangays town, and provinces in Southern Tagalog and in the Bicol region by crossing Ragay Gulf. Some were headed for Mindoro and Marinduque.

The NPAs are using powerful radio sets that can contact their companions all over the country, including Metro Manila, Jamors said.

Galido ordered Jamors to assign one company of troops to Villa Aurin.

Galido said that he will recommend the construction of a road to Villa Aurin so that the military can easily reach the place.

Brig. Gen. Marcelo C. Blando First Regiment Scout Ranger chief, said that he will send more troops to the Bondoc Peninsula to fight the rebels.

Blando visited his troops last week and ordered the airlifting of wounded soldiers to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Medical Center in Quezon City.

#### **Benguet Reports Growing Insurgency Problem**

HK0506045288 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] The insurgency problem is now in Benguet. This was announced by the provincial governor in his admission that the province is fast becoming a haven of the New People's Army. He said that, driven back by military operations in Ilocos Sur, Ifugao, and Mountain Province, the insurgents have taken refuge in Benguet's border towns of Bakun, Buguias, and Kibungan.

In a provincial peace and order council meeting on 2 June, the municipal mayors expressed grave concern over the worsening peace and order situation. In Buguias, three killings have been attributed to the NPA. Tax quotas have also been imposed on private citizens, including Buguias Mayor (Safin Otin).

Meanwhile, Buguias residents complained that their local officials are not active in the anti-insurgency drive. Propaganda activities of the NPA's front organizations and units meanwhile continue in the interior barangays of Kibungan, Kapangan, Bakur, Buguias, Kabayan, Sablan, and Bokod.

Mayor Edna Tabanga said that the municipality of La Trinidad is considered as one of the planning centers and rest and recreation safe places of the communist rebels. The official says that the anti-insurgency ordinance should be used.

#### **'Major' June Offensive Said Planned by NPA**

BK0206111188 Quezon City RPN 9 Television  
in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] There appears to be an upsurge in rebel activities in Negros Province. This report from Buddy Ferrer of RPN News in Bacolod:

[Begin Ferrer recording] An army soldier and four unidentified NPA rebels were killed in an encounter Wednesday in [name indistinct] town, Iloilo. The slain soldier was identified as PFC [Private First Class] Mariano Turbo of (?55th) Infantry Battalion. Meantime, military and police officials of Negros Oriental received an intelligence report that NPA rebels are expected to launch a major offensive this month of June. This prompted [words indistinct] to conduct a 24-hour surveillance amid reports that a ship will soon unload sophisticated firearms and ammunitions intended for the insurgents in Negros Island. [end recording]

#### **End to MILF-MNLF Fighting Sought**

HK0406071188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0400 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] The regional autonomous government is trying to formulate a peace formula in an effort to put an end to the fighting between elements of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] and the Moro National Liberation Front.

Details from Edwin Fernandez of DXMS, Cotabato City.

[Begin recording] Earlier, Regional Command 12 chief Colonel Jose Halcon confirmed reports of intense fighting between Muslim factional groups and their political leaders. This has led to mounting tension in Maguindanao and some towns in Cotabato.

Meanwhile, two government agencies are reportedly endeavoring to end the armed struggle between the feuding factions and improve the social and economic conditions of the villages. It will be recalled that thousands of villagers fled their towns last month because of skirmishes between MILF and MNLF forces in the municipal towns of Dinaig, Maganoy, Datu Piang, and Ampatuan in Maguindanao Province.

Regional autonomous government chairman Abdul Raliman Alam had said that the series of armed conflicts in Maguindanao was not an organizational war between the MILF and the MNLF. [end recording]

**MNLF Guerrillas Said To Surrender in Zamboanga**  
*HK0606071988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 6 Jun 88 pp 1, 9*

[By Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Pagadian City—Two top Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) commanders in Zamboanga del Sur, expressing disgust over Nur Misuari's leadership, surrendered Friday with 32 fully armed followers to military and civilian authorities in Malangas town, it was learned here yesterday.

Lt Col Pedro Montano, Zamboanga del Sur PC-INP provincial commander, said Hadji Junani-Saginam alias "Kumander [commander] Tiger," and Adzmain Gunom, alias "Kumander Sunug," surrendered to Col Agan Jimenez Jr, PC-INP regional commander.

Montano said Saginam and Gunom, two of the most senior MNLF field leaders in the Zamboanga peninsula, operated in the coastal towns of Balangas and Bayao and Olotanga Islands.

The Muslim rebels, Montano said, yielded assorted high-powered firearms, including 10 M-16 armalite rifles, and M-79 grenade launchers.

Montano said the surrender was negotiated by a PC team led by Muslim Capt Abdurajar Jaivani, commanding officer of the 481st PC company.

Montano said surrender rites were attended by government officials led by Regional Consultative Commission (RCC) member Narodin Dacuna and Datu Jesus Ismael.

Speaking for the rebels, Saginam said they surrendered because they have realized they have a brighter future in the government of President Aquino than in Misuari's rebel organization.

Saginam pledged that he and his followers will convince their companions to leave the MNLF which, he said, has brought more harm than good to its members.

The other Wednesday, MNLF commanders and their 68 armed men returned to the fold of the law in Alicia town.

The surrenderees yielded 14 armalite rifles, seven M-79 grenade launchers, 30 carbine rifles, four revolvers, and assorted ammunition.

Jimenez said the increasing number of surrendering MNLF rebels showed that Misuari's leadership in the Southern Philippines is getting weaker.

This shows that more and more Muslim dissidents have lost their trust and confidence in the MNLF chieftain, according to Jimenez.

The PC regional commander pledged to assist the surrenderees to become self-reliant through livelihood projects.

**Thailand**

**50 Battalion Commanders Call on Prime Minister**  
*BK0606085888 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*6 Jun 88 pp 1, 2*

[Text] About 50 battalion commanders led by Assistant Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Panya Singsakda trooped to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's Si Sao residence this morning in the latest of many "morale-boosting" demonstrations, which have been criticized in some academic and professional circles.

The army officers lined up in the compound of the premier's residence at about 8 am, and were received by Gen Prem about half an hour later.

The premier greeted them one by one.

Panya said the officers made the call just to express their happiness over the premier's success in touring the Soviet Union and two other East European countries recently.

The army officers just felt like seeing the premier and boosting his morale, the assistant chief of staff said.

"Nobody ordered us to come. We are here on our own," he added.

He said the premier talked with the visitors about his negotiations with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the Kampuchean conflict.

The premier reportedly expressing optimism about the prospect of a political settlement of the issue.

Panya said Prem did not mention anything about the July 24 general election.

Among the visitors were Anti-aircraft Artillery Commander Phaeo Phitsakun and Maj Gen Ari Ukhokit.

Ninty-nine academics and other professionals recently petitioned HM [His Majesty] the King, questioning Prem's neutrality in the upcoming election. They were critical of the flurry of troopings as an abuse of the military establishment's support of Prem.

The petition has been referred to the government, which rejected the allegations. Tension continues between the government and the petitioners and others who came out

later to support them. They include some student activists from Chulalongkon and Ramkhamhaeng universities and the Thai Lawyers' Society of Thailand.

**Lawyers Group Set To Support Petition**

*BK0506004888 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
5 Jun 88 p 1*

[Excerpt] The Lawyers' Society of Thailand is ready to support the 99 academics and professionals who signed the controversial petition against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, its president said yesterday.

In an interview with THE NATION, Kamnuan Chalopatham also urged all pressure groups and professional associations to express their views on the question of Prem's neutrality and their stand toward the premier.

He said society members have agreed during informal consultations that the premier had failed to take a neutral stand toward various political parties.

The society has a membership of about 20,000 lawyers throughout the country. Kamnuan believes that the majority of the members share that view on the issue because they are serious about promoting democracy in this country.

Kamnuan also urged the premier to run in the July 24 general election should he desire to return to the premiership, instead of what he described as "pulling the strings from behind the curtain."

He said many political parties had adopted a stand to support Prem's return to power.

Kamnuan also criticized PM's [Prime Minister] Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri for a statement which the lawyer said was designed to discredit the group of 99 petitioners.

"The senior people in the government should have taken into consideration the substance of the petition instead of finding fault with some minor points," he said, referring to Prasong's release of a letter from Chulalongkon University's vice rector, Tin Pratchayaprut, disclaiming a signature which appeared to be his on the petition. [passage omitted]

**Army Chief Wants More Joint War Stockpiles**

*BK0506095988 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 3 Jun 88 p 15*

[Text] According to military sources, Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has proposed to the Armed Forces the establishment of another mutual beneficial war reserve stockpile with its allies, including Singapore and China.

After Thailand and the United States agreed to establish the first war reserve stockpile in Thailand, the Armed Forces began to contact several other countries for such

a similar project. Gen Chawalit made such a decision because the weapons currently used by the Thai Armed Forces are similar to those used by China.

Singapore has also made such a proposal on the establishment of a war reserve stockpile because the island and Thailand use the same kind of weapons and military equipment, including F-16 jet fighters. A military officer, who asked for anonymity, said that the weapons used by Singapore and Thailand can even be exchanged for use between the two nations. The establishment of a joint war stockpile is a practical idea because the two countries can withdraw the arms in times of emergency. He also said that the Thai Armed Forces is considering the possibility of contacting the FRG and the UK on the joint war reserve stockpile cooperation. However, FRG Embassy officials here said that they have not yet received such a proposal.

The Army commander in chief thinks that the establishment of a war reserve stockpile can strengthen Thailand's defense capability. The officer said that during the military clash at the Chong Bok along the Thai-Cambodian border several years ago and the recent Thai-Lao border dispute at Ban Romklao, the Thai Armed Forces' ammunition was not sufficient. He said that such a problem would be solved if we were to have war stockpiles.

Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat agrees in principle with the Army commander in chief's proposal. During his visit to Singapore between 20 to 22 May, the defense minister also raised the issue.

**Sitthi Meets State's Lambertson on Refugees**

*BK0406095288 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State David Lambertson called on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the ministry this morning. Director General of the Information Department Sarot Chawanawirat reported that the two discussed Cambodia and the refugee problem.

Lambertson told the Thai foreign minister that the Cambodian problem was raised during the summit between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan. President Reagan stressed the unchanged U.S. position for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, and told Gorbachev that he believed the Cambodian problem would be resolved if Vietnam deals directly with Prince Sihanouk. President Reagan told Gorbachev that the United States welcomes Vietnam's announcement to pull 50,000 troops out of Cambodia, but this should be followed by a genuine withdrawal, and it is left to be seen whether Vietnam would hold to the promise.

Lambertson asked Foreign Minister Sitthi to tell him of the latter's visit to Moscow. Sitthi told him about the talks with Soviet leaders. Sarot summed up that the two agreed that progress had been made in efforts to solve the



Cambodian problem, and that Vietnam is adopting a more flexible attitude. They however hoped that Vietnam would make a serious effort to solve the problem.

Foreign Minister Sitthi and the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state also had a brief discussion about the problem of refugees. Lambertson was scheduled to meet ASEAN senior officials in the afternoon of 3 June to discuss plans and methods for cooperation to solve the refugee problem.

#### **Vietnamese Troop Pullout of Cambodia**

##### **ASEAN Wants Close Monitoring**

*BK0406024488 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English  
1500 GMT 3 Jun 88*

[Text] ASEAN welcomes the Vietnamese announcement to withdraw 50,000 troops from Kampuchea by year's end, but insists on a close monitoring to verify that the partial withdrawal is genuine. A close watch throughout the whole withdrawal process must be carried out and not just a 1-day monitoring like previous ones, the ASEAN official said.

The official said the troop withdrawal is a tactical move and an instructive scenario. Vietnam still holds the right to bring back its military forces into Kampuchea on the basis of security according to an agreement between Vietnam and Kampuchea. The placement of the remaining troops under the command of the People's Republic of Kampuchea could also mean that Vietnam wants to legitimize Heng Samrin's government.

Commenting on the Vietnamese announcement that it would pull its troops back 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, the source said the announcement did not mean that Vietnam will pull all its troops back from the whole border, and some Vietnamese troops are still confronting Thai forces in Chong Bok and in Ubon Ratchathani Province. Vietnam decided to pull some of its troops back from some frontier areas because Khmer Rouge's forces are now operating deep inside Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, an ASEAN group working group meeting on Wednesday came up with many new initiatives to bring an eventual political settlement to the 9-year-old conflict, the Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs deputy director general said. Sarasin Wiraphon, chairman of the 2-day closed meeting on the Kampuchean problem, said the meeting discussed all aspects of the problem as well as studied new strategies to resolve it.

##### **Soviet Role in Cambodia Examined**

*BK0106163088 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 31 May 88*

[Article: "The USSR Should Increase Its Role in Seeking Real Peace for Cambodia"]

[Text] It is very pleasing that the atmosphere in international relations has improved, an atmosphere in which the Soviet Union and the United States have been able to

reach an agreement on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons, marking an important political change in the world. In addition to the arms reduction, the Soviet Union has agreed to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The first phase of the troop withdrawal was carried out on 15 May; therefore, we hope that the settlement of the Afghan conflict will not only be conducive to world peace, but also encourage the Soviet Union—in its capacity as part of the Asia-Pacific region and a world superpower—to increase its role in finding ways to press and persuade Vietnam to peacefully resolve the Cambodian problem.

ASEAN, in which Thailand is a member country, views the Cambodian problem as a major obstacle affecting the stability and security in Southeast Asia and, particularly, as a great threat to the security of Thailand—a frontline state that has been faced with this problem for 9 years, ever since Vietnam sent a huge number of forces to occupy Cambodia in 1978. ASEAN believes that real peace will materialize only when Cambodia becomes a independent, neutral, and nonaligned country that poses no threat to the security of its neighboring countries. All these things will happen only when Vietnam agrees to withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia.

It is said that improvement in the Afghan situation should affect the Cambodian issue because Vietnam intruded into Cambodia around the same time—only 2 months apart—the USSR sent its troops to occupy Afghanistan. Because ways were found to settle the Afghan problem, ways should also be sought to resolve the Cambodian problem.

Importantly, the Soviet Union is a big ally supporting Vietnam in carrying out a policy of aggression against Cambodia. While the Soviet Union is providing a great amount of financial and other assistance to Vietnam to maintain its troops in Cambodia, Vietnam is suffering from economic problems because of its very wrong political and economic policies, pushing it nearly into bankruptcy. The Soviet Union plays an important role in the Cambodia issue. Therefore, during the official visit to the Soviet Union by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and his delegation, 16-22 May, the Thai prime minister called on the Soviet Union to seriously increase its role to bring real peace to Cambodia. The procedures used to solve this problem should be similar to those used for the Afghan problem, so as to encourage the good feelings of ASEAN toward the Soviet Union, which can bring greater cooperation. If the Soviet Union sincerely wants to be friends with ASEAN, it can prove its intention easily, that is the Soviet Union can use its great influence to press Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia as soon as possible, especially reducing its greatly wasted military and economic assistance to Vietnam. By doing so, Vietnam will be unable to maintain its troops in Cambodia.

It is well known, however, that the current problem of Cambodia is that Vietnam disagrees with and refuses to follow world public opinion urging it to withdraw its

troops from Cambodia. Vietnam has in the past rejected the thought that the Afghan problem is similar to the Cambodian problem and displayed its firm intention to not allow UN intervention in this issue, as well as refuse to hold political talks with Prince Sihanouk, the leader of the only legitimate government of the Cambodian people. Vietnam has also launched repeated baseless propaganda for a troop withdrawal. Vietnamese leaders' stubbornness in carrying out its policy of aggression in Cambodia caused protraction of the Cambodian problem up till now. There is now a possibility for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, because the Soviet leaders have admitted that the Cambodian problem has similarities with the Afghan problem and wants it settled. Prime Minister Prem met with Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to the USSR, and there was progress on the Soviet stand; the Soviet Union promised to the Thai prime minister to try every means to seek a political solution to the problem. The Soviet Union also agreed to allow Cambodia to become a neutral and independent country, a stand that is in line with the intentions of Thailand and other ASEAN members. This is the first time that the highest Soviet leader openly agreed to help Thailand and ASEAN in talking to Vietnam on the Cambodian problem. The words of the Soviet Union should have enough weight to cause the Vietnamese leaders to reconsider their policy on Cambodia. We consider this Soviet leader's admission a good omen towards bringing real peace to Cambodia, which is the desire of all sides.

This is a good opportunity for the Soviet Union to prove its sincerity toward ASEAN and Thailand, especially to show how determined it is to implement a policy of promoting peace in Southeast Asia. If the Soviet leaders attach importance to and accept the role of ASEAN, as Gorbachev told the Thai prime minister, the Soviet Union should not neglect seeking ways to bring real peace to Cambodia. We believe that concrete action is more important than words. And if the Soviet Union can do what it has said it will do, it is certain to be accepted by countries in the Southeast Asia as a superpower that plays a positive role and as a superpower with which all countries should improve cooperation and strengthen relations.

#### **SRV Urged To Settle Cambodian Issue**

*BK0306151988 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 1 Jun 88*

["Article": "Vietnam's Sincerity in Its Announcement on Troop Withdrawals"]

[Text] Last week, there was a new development in the Cambodian issue that was worthy of the international community's attention. The Vietnamese Government announced a withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Cambodia by the end of this year. The announcement coincided with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Moscow in the wake of a visit by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and his party on

16-22 May. During the Thai prime minister's visit, the Soviet leaders promised to try to find a solution to the Cambodian problem through political negotiations to end military fighting.

Vietnam's announcement on the withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Cambodia should be partly attributed to the success of talks between the Thai prime minister and the Soviet leaders. It reflects the Soviet agreement with Thailand's foreign policy. It was also a good beginning in the effort to solve the problem that has dragged on for 10 years. The only thing that counts now is how sincere Vietnam was in its announcement on the withdrawal of 50,000 troops by the end of this year. Every country will be watching Vietnam's sincerity with great interest. Vietnam has already made announcements on troop pullouts from Cambodia 6 times in the past. In fact, they were only troop rotations. Therefore, the current announcement has raised doubts among people wondering how sincere Vietnam will be this time, and whether it will simply be troop rotations as in the past.

Studying all the factors, we have come to understand why Vietnam has to withdraw troops from Cambodia. There has been heavy pressure from both domestic and external factors. First, serious economic difficulty has caused the Vietnamese people untold hardship. It is the result of the serious mistake made by the Vietnamese leaders when troops were sent to occupy Cambodia. This, worsened by the problems of drought and famine, has caused widespread shortages in Vietnam. Therefore, the Vietnamese leaders had to look for a compromise on the Cambodian issue and agreed to a partial withdrawal in exchange for foreign assistance before it is too late to save Vietnam from economic disaster. Second, the Vietnamese people have brought pressure on their government, demanding it to face facts and correct its past mistake, thus preventing the country from heading toward a complete downfall. They are, in particular, the people living in the south who are used to a liberal life.

The best approach for Vietnam now is to announce a troop withdrawal from Cambodia to show other countries that Vietnam has contributed to a lessening of the tension caused by the Cambodian problem. The announcement on a troop withdrawal is, therefore, not a surprise. It is Vietnam's diplomatic offensive aimed at gaining several advantages in international politics. It serves as a response to ASEAN's call, especially when the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers on Cambodia is about to be held in Jakarta. Vietnam also hopes to win a favorable response from China at a time when bilateral relations are strained by the dispute over the Spratly Islands. More than that, Vietnam wishes to have the Soviet Union use the announcement on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal as a bargaining chip with the United States during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Vietnam hopes to win a relaxation in the U.S. attitude towards Vietnam and an expansion of contacts with it. Most essentially, Vietnam wants to show the international



community its flexibility, and be accepted into the world community again after being isolated for so many years after its occupation of Cambodia in 1978.

Vietnam's announcement on a troops withdrawal is a trick to show its flexibility in international politics. In fact, Vietnam is experiencing economic pressure as well as expecting political gains from this withdrawal announcement. Vietnam now realizes that it cannot restore and develop the country all by itself without foreign assistance. Vietnam, therefore, had to announce a withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Cambodia.

It is noted that the remaining troops will be placed under the command of Heng Samrin. What is Vietnam's reason for that? Is Vietnam really planning to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, or is it planning to delay the withdrawal?

In fact, the news about the Vietnamese withdrawal is welcomed by Thailand, ASEAN, and other peace-loving countries. However, we hope that Vietnam will be sincere and carry out the plan as announced. If Vietnam wishes to prove its sincerity over the withdrawal, Vietnam should allow international representatives to permanently oversee the withdrawal process through the end of this year, and not only at certain specific times. Moreover, Vietnam should accept that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops alone cannot solve the Cambodian problem. A durable settlement of the Cambodian problem depends on other political measures, with Vietnam's participation, with Vietnam's agreement on the steps, methods, and mechanism to be implemented in achieving peace for Cambodia. This is because Vietnam created the problem. Settlement of the Cambodian problem depends completely on Vietnam's sincere cooperation.

### Vietnam

**Information on 32 MIA Cases Supplied to U.S.**  
*BK0406070488 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT  
4 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—Two groups of Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on Americans missing in action in the Vietnam war met here from June 1-3, 1988.

The meeting, held with the agreement of the Vietnamese and U.S. Governments, was the fifth of its kind since General John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President, visited Vietnam in August 1987.

The Vietnamese side re-affirmed its humanitarian policy and efforts towards settling the issue of Americans missing in action, and at the same time, stressed the responsibility of the U.S. side in seriously implementing what had already been agreed upon concerning the humanitarian issues of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side gave the U.S. side preliminary information about 32 cases of missing American servicemen in the Vietnam war.

The U.S. side highly valued Vietnam's good will, humanitarian policy and cooperation.

The U.S. specialist left here yesterday.

**PRC Officer Reveals 'Hegemonistic' Design**  
*BK0406155688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 4 Jun 88*

[Text] According to foreign sources, the English-language Chinese newspaper CHINA DAILY on 3 June published a statement by a Chinese naval officer that China will retake 21 islands of the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago which are now under Vietnam's control at an appropriate time. The same officer also boasted that China's marines has now grown to a strength of 56,000 equipped with modern weapons, who have received training and participated in military exercises conducted by the Army and Air Force in the Eastern Sea.

While broad sections of public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world are worried by China's military activities in this sea and support Vietnam's correct stand for solving disagreements with China on the Hoang Sa [Paracel] and Truong Sa Archipelagoes through negotiations, the aforesaid statement by a Chinese naval officer has further revealed the Chinese authorities' dark hegemonistic expansionist design toward this region.

The radio station BBC observed that China rarely appears to be so brash about its intention. This truculent attitude is consistent with the Chinese Navy's expansion southward in recent years.

**Afghanistan, India, USSR Laud Troop Pullout**  
*BK0506074588 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT  
5 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—The Afghan Government has acclaimed the decision of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments to pull out 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea in 1988. Afghanistan's view was communicated by Deputy Foreign Minister Farid Zarif at a meeting on May 29 with Vietnamese Ambassador to Afghanistan Do Ngoc Duong.

On the same day, the newspaper KABUL TIMES described the major troop withdrawal of Vietnam as a new and constructive initiative of the S.R. of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The general political director of the Burmese Foreign Ministry in a meeting with the Vietnamese ambassador to Burma on May 5 said that as was repeatedly declared at the United Nations forum, Burma's policy is to promote peace and friendship among all nations and to contribute to easing world tension. In that sense, he said,



Burma welcomes Vietnam's unilateral decision to withdraw her troops from Kampuchea which will certainly promote dialogue and increase prospects for peace and stability in the region.

The Indian paper HINDUSTAN TIMES wrote:

"The announcement of the major withdrawal is also in line with Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen's efforts to restart the dialogue with Prince Sihanouk on a political settlement. After two rounds of talks in December and January, Sihanouk has been playing coy probably under Chinese pressure. The joker in the pack is the Khmer Rouge which in four years of power 1974-1979 under Pol Pot exterminated millions of its countrymen."

The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES wrote:

"Hanoi's and Phnom Penh's new constructive initiatives patently illustrate anew the consistency of their efforts aimed at unblocking the conflict situation around Kampuchea. The decision taken on the withdrawal this year of half of the contingent of Vietnamese volunteer troops staying in Kampuchea evidences the strength of the position of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the stability of the situation in the country.

The beginnings of a positive development of the situation around Kampuchea lately are the result of the growing awareness above all in South East Asia that the Kampuchean problem can and should be resolved peacefully by the Kampuchean people themselves through negotiations between all sides involved in the conflict. The beginning of the dialogue between Hun Sen and Norodom Sihanouk is the first practical step in this direction.

The new important actions of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam open up a direct way to settlement of the situation around Kampuchea, and in a brief period of time at that. It is exactly this way that these actions are assessed in the Soviet Union, the NEW TIMES underlines.

#### **Libya, CSSR Halt Decision**

*BK0406071088 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT  
4 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—Libya welcomes Vietnam's latest decision to withdraw its Army volunteers from Kampuchea, said the head of the Asia Department of the Foreign Ministry of Libya, Aklu [spelling as received], while receiving on May 31 Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Duc Tue.

The Libyan official held that this initiative of Vietnam and Kampuchea would create favourable conditions for settling peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He also spoke highly of Vietnam's proposals to solve all differences between Vietnam and China through negotiations.

The paper RUDE PRAVO of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on May 30 editorially hailed the pull-out of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea by the end of this year.

The paper further noted that the decision to move the Vietnamese troops 30 km from the Kampuchean-Thai frontier has once again demonstrated the good will of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its proposal to establish a zone of peace along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

#### **Lao Party Leader for Withdrawal**

*BK0306155288 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT  
3 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—Lao party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane has expressed his warm welcome and full support for Vietnam and Kampuchea's decision to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops and the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea in 1988, considering it an initiative full of good will.

Speaking to a visiting delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee led by its Chairman Yos Son, who is also Member of the KPRP Central Committee, the Lao party general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out that the decision would contribute to peace, friendship, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world over.

#### **U.S., Pakistan Said Not Keeping Afghan Accord**

*BK0506111288 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 5 June 88*

[Text] The Vietnamese national newspaper NHAN DAN on Sunday [5 June] said the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are strictly implementing the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan by their concrete deeds. The paper pointed out, however, the United States and Pakistan do not abide by the agreement. Pakistan at present has continued its gross interfering in the Afghan internal affairs, lending a hand to the bandits to attack the withdrawing Soviet Army units. The bandits even attacked the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, caused bomb blasts, and fired rockets in cities, killing or wounding dozens of women and children.

**Reduction of Number of Vice Premiers Planned**  
*BK0406005888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0054 GMT  
4 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi, June 3 (AFP)—The number of Vietnamese vice-premiers is to be further reduced from six to two or three, after a cut from nine last month, senior ministers have told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Vice Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "Their number will be reduced further... two or three vice-premiers are enough."

Mr. Thach, 65, is the only vice-premier with a ministerial portfolio.

Doan Duy Thanh, head of the new superministry, the External Economic Relations Commission, and one of the vice-premiers removed last month, said: "I had too many meetings as vice-premier and did not give enough time to my new ministry."

Mr. Thanh, 59, also said he thinks there should be fewer vice-premiers.

Analysts said this is most likely to happen when a new government is formed after the election at the end of June of a new prime minister.

Mr. Thanh is considered a rising star of the regime and had been promoted to vice-premier in February 1987, along with Mr. Thach and the two other officials who were relieved of their posts May 10, Nguyen Ngoc Triu and Nguyen Van Chinh.

Mr. Triu is a former minister of agriculture and probably bore the brunt of the current food shortage problems in northern Vietnam, analysts said.

He has since been given responsibility for "economic problems in the heart of the party", said Mr. Thanh.

Mr. Chinh also lost his post as head of the State Inspectorate. He has been assigned to the Party Organization Commission, Mr. Thanh said.

The dismissal of these two officials appeared to many analysts to be a punishment. But in Mr. Thanh's case they are more cautious.

"If the intention is a better distribution of government duties, notably to avoid the accumulation of positions, Doan Duy Thanh has done well by gaining a superministry," one analyst said.

Six vice-premiers remain in office: Vo Van Kieu, Nguyen Co Thach and Dong Sy Nguyen—all members of the Politburo—and General Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Khanh and Tran Duc Luong.

Mr. Kiet, 66, is interim premier and faces competition for the premiership from fellow Politburo member Do Muoi, 71.

The third session of the National Assembly, which is to designate the new leader, will convene around June 20, sources said.

**N.V.L. on Distribution of Raw Materials**  
*BK0306142788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 2 Jun 88*

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries an article authored by N.V.L., dealing with the question of distributing supplies and raw materials to state-run production establishments. The article says:

For many years now, the distribution of supplies and raw materials to state-run production establishments has been carried out in a bureaucratic and subsidy-based fashion, thereby creating numerous irrationalities and negative phenomena.

a. Supplies and raw materials have, for the most part, been sold at too low a price compared with their real value, thus costing the state budget dearly.

b. The majority of supplies and raw materials does not suit the types, specifications, and qualities that various enterprises want. Therefore, there has emerged a situation where some enterprises have a surplus of materials of certain sorts that are badly needed by other enterprises. These enterprises have, however, refused to return these surplus materials to the Ministry of Supply so it can redistribute them in a more appropriate manner. They have, instead, kept these materials in their stocks year after year. This has caused these state assets to stay idle for a long time without being quickly put into circulation and has, therefore, become counterproductive to production development and to the economic results as well. At present, the quantities of backlogged materials kept at various enterprises are relatively large while other enterprises which need them are in short supply. From this, the following type of negativism has emerged: Many production establishments have resold their unused and backlogged materials to other production establishments which need them at high prices. No one knows how large the amounts of money are—obtained from price differences—which have been either returned to the state or snapped up by certain dishonest individuals. The vicious cycle of buying and reselling of materials have also caused unreasonable and illegal price increases.

In view of this situation, the party and the state have come up with a policy to take over the materials trading business and to carry out planning right from the grass-roots. In years to come, each enterprise will have to declare clearly what kinds of goods it will manufacture, their quantities, what kinds of materials it needs and



how much. Based on this, the State Planning Commission and other relevant echelons and sectors will place orders in domestic or foreign markets in accordance with the requirements of the relevant establishments and will sell them at business prices. Only by doing so can we avoid the irrationalities and negative phenomena cited above.

As for agriculture, the state will continue to adopt the method of signing contracts with collectivized or individuals peasants for the exchange of supplies and raw materials for paddy, rice, and other farm products in a fair manner. The remaining quantities of farm products shall be bought with cash at agreed-upon prices. This is a method of doing fair business with peasants, for it will assure that grain producing peasants earn an average profit of 40 percent or more [of the total value of their products sold], thus encouraging peasants to enthusiastically produce more food grain for society.

It is hoped that these new advocacies will be implemented scrupulously and quickly and that good lessons of experience will be drawn for the sake of ever-better perfection.

[Signed] N.V.L.

**Radio Reports Rice Production Nationwide**  
*BK0306135588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 30 May 88*

[Summary] According to the General Statistics Department as of 25 May some northern localities, such as Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien, had begun to harvest early winter-spring rice. Due to recent rainfalls, winter-spring rice in the northern delta and midland regions has developed more satisfactorily. However, a number of localities in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces still have to combat drought.

"Insects and diseases, especially brown planthoppers, have appeared in the winter-spring rice area in the north. However, the density of insect infestation is smaller than during the same period last year.

"The southern provinces have planted summer-fall rice on more than 580,000 hectares, an increase of 0.3 percent over the same period last year, with the Mekong River Delta region alone accounting for over 471,000 hectares, an increase of 33.4 percent over the same period last year. As many as 30,000 hectares of rice, mostly in Nghia Binh and An Giang have been affected by insects and diseases.

"The southern provinces have also planted more than 95,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing 6.2 percent of the planned norm. The Mekong River Delta provinces have taken the lead in planting this rice."

"All localities throughout the country have planted vegetables and subsidiary and food crops on more than 63,000 hectares, an increase of 3.1 percent over the same period last year. Short-term industrial crops alone represent only 91.1 percent of the same period last year."

Many localities are facing a great shortage of seed paddies for the 10th-month crop. Therefore, apart from the quantities supplied by the state, all localities must take the initiative in securing seed paddies for the 10th-month crop themselves.

In the face of upcoming weather changes, all localities must pay a great deal of attention to combating drought from now to the end of the cultivation season, as well as to preventing and controlling waterlogging during the harvesting season. Meanwhile, inspecting the ricefields to promptly detect insects and diseases, especially brown planthoppers and rice blast, is extremely important.

All localities should take advantage of materials and technical equipment, especially nitrate fertilizer and insecticide, supplied by the agricultural sector to increase production. It is particularly necessary for the southern provinces to accelerate cultivation of summer-fall rice along with mobilizing draft power to carry out soil preparation for the planting of 10th-month rice on schedule.

**May 1988 TAP CHI CONG SAN Reviewed**  
*BK0206142188 Hanoi Domestic Service*  
*in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 29 May 88*

[Summary] The May 1988 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN begins with an editorial entitled: "Implement the Political Bureau's Resolution on Renovation of Economic Management in Agriculture," giving an account of important results obtained in socialist transformation of agriculture over the past years and pointing out causes of existing shortcomings in agricultural production. The editorial says: "The basic orientations for renovating economic management in agriculture set forth by the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau Resolution No 10-NQTU are to vigorously shift economic activities to socialist business and accounting system, accelerate the application of scientific and technological advances, and formulate correct policies to encourage economic components to exploit all potentials to develop production, harmoniously resolve interest relations, and launch a creative labor movement to enhance economic quality and renovate organization and cadre-related tasks."

Next is an article by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State entitled: "Defining the Functions Between Party and State Organizations—The First Condition for Law Enforcement," affirming the leading role of the party not only in all activities of the state but also in socioeconomic life of the entire country.



This is followed by an article by Prof Nguyen Duc Binh entitled: "Creative Marxism: The Original Source and Basis For Renovation With a Revolutionary Nature," marking the 170th anniversary of Karl Marx's birthday, 5 May 1918-5 May 1988.

Next is an article by Dang Xuan Tri entitled: "Uphold the Revolutionary Ethics, Follow the Example of Great Uncle Ho," marking 98th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday, reviewing Uncle Ho's ideological and ethical concepts, and urging the people to learn from his good examples.

Next comes a report by Ha Xuan Truong, editor in chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN journal entitled: "Some Thoughts About Socialism and Scientific and Technological Revolution in Vietnam," delivered at the conference of editors-in-chiefs of the communist and worker's parties papers of socialist countries held in Berlin late last March. The report "reviews the real socioeconomic condition and scientific and technological situation in Vietnam at present and presents our party's viewpoints, policies, and orientations for developing science and technology."

Next is an article by Tran Hong Quan, minister of higher education, vocational education, and job training entitled: "Renovating Higher and Vocational Education," pointing out the "poor and deteriorating quality of higher and vocational education in Vietnam at present," and "its serious consequences affecting socioeconomic development in the future."

In this issue, the journal also carries articles of diversified topics, such as an article by Nguyen Ngoc Lam on renovating thought and theory; article by Tien Hai entitled: "Democratizing the Cadre-Related Task," on formalistic democracy which is still prevalent in the

cadre-related task; an article by Dinh Thu Cuc entitled: "Vietnamese Peasants and the Countryside at Present — Some Issues of Prime Concern," on backwardness and low standard of living of Vietnamese peasants at present; and an introduction on some viewpoints of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and President Ho Chi Minh on the cadre-related task.

In its "Research and Exchange of Opinions" section, the journal carries an article by Truong Son entitled: "Renovating State Economic Management," and an article by Tran Thai Nguyen entitled: "Renovating State Management on Business and Production Activities."

In its "Roundtable Conference" section, the journal continues presenting views of various writers on the renewal of literature and arts in the party's cause of renovation; and a conclusion by Comrade Ha Xuan Truong, editor in chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN.

In its "Letter to the Editorial Staff," section, the journal carries a letter by Le My Van on the issue of implementing party and state policies by retire cadres.

In its "The World: Problems and Events" section, the journal carries an article on the recent Berlin scientific conference on "Socialism and the New Stage of the Scientific and Technological Revolution," and an article by Phan Lan on Beijing's ambition to control the East Sea.

Finally, in the "Through Fraternal Countries' Publications" section, the journal carries an article dealing with democratic dictatorship and the people's self-governing, excerpted from a book by Prof (Anatoliy Botenko) entitled: "Party Under the Socialist Political System," printed by the Soviet APN Publishing House, 1987.

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